

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 598.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1857.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—
PATRON—H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.

1. MORNING CONCERT, daily, at three o'clock, and EVENING CONCERT at eight, by the unrivalled HUNGARIAN BAND, which has been strengthened by the addition of other Performers. Conductor, Herr KALOZDY.—Also engagements for the EVENING CONCERTS of Miss LEFFLER and Miss HEMMING, and the Brothers ALFRED and HENRY HOLMES, Violinists, who have just returned from Vienna.

2. NEW LECTURES on APPLIED CHEMISTRY, by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., "On the USE and ABUSE of the FIRE ANNIHILATOR," with brilliant and striking Experiments, and on the Chemistry of Bread and its Adulterations.

3. NEW LECTURE "On Mr. Rose's (of Glasgow) KALOTROPE," being a novel and curious invention, displaying many beautiful Optical Delusions and Effects.

4. NEW LECTURE, by Mr. KING, "On the MECHANICAL POWERS of the AIR we see not."

5. NEW and ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT by Mr. JAMES, one of the most celebrated Ventriloquists and Polyphonists of the day.

6. An entire NEW ROOM is now devoted to STEVENS'S EXHIBITION of very costly, grand, and most beautiful LUMINOUS CHROMATIC, COSMORAMIC TRANSPARENTS of CHINA and other places; also, STEREO-SCOPES, &c., being the prettiest Cosmorama ever exhibited, and brought by Mr. STEVENS from the Paris Exhibition.

7. NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating CHINA and the LOCALITIES of the PRESENT WAR, with an interesting LECTURE on the MANNERS and CUSTOMS of the CHINESE, by A. E. SPENCER, Esq., and Exhibition of many Chinese Curiosities from Messrs. HEWITT, of Fenchurch-street.

8. Also another NEW and very imposing SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating "EGYPT in the TIME of the PHARAOHS," with appropriate Music by the Orchestra of the Institution, and Description written and delivered by LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM, Esq.

9. In addition to all these Novelties, the DIVER will perform his operations under water. There are also the DIVING BELLS, the 3,000 Models of WORKS of ART, MONTANARI'S highly admired ART WAX-WORK, and many new Inventions.

N.B.—The Refreshment Department will be increased by the addition of LOYSEL'S PATENT MACHINE for making COFFEE as in FRANCE, and preparation will be made to supply the Public with 2,000 cups per diem, at 2d. per cup.

Open from Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten. Admission to the whole 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools, half-price.

SWITZERLAND and the ALPS.—The Rev. H. J. BETTS'S popular LECTURE (illustrated by Forty-five first-class DISSOLVING VIEWS, with OXY-HYDROGEN LIGHT, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, April 21, at NEW PARK-STREET CHAPEL, SOUTHWARK. Admission, 6d. Profits to be divided between the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's New Tabernacle Fund and the Band of Hope Union. Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The Islington and Holloway Committee of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL, beg to announce that a SOIREE will take place at MYDDLETON HALL, ISLINGTON (near the Church), on FRIDAY EVENING, April 24th, when it is intended to furnish full particulars relative to the results of the late General Election, as affecting the objects and position of the Religious Liberty party in the House of Commons.

ACTON S. AYRTON, Esq., M.P., will preside. The following gentlemen have already engaged to be present: Edward Miall, Esq., Rev. A. M. Henderson, Rev. E. Paxton Hood, J. Haycroft, Esq., Rev. Thomas James, Rev. E. S. Pryce (Electoral Secretary of the Society), Edward C. Whitehurst, Esq. Tea at Six. Tickets, 1s. each, or Double Tickets, 1s. 6d., may be had of Mr. Symonds, 82, Goswell-road; Mr. Starling, Upper-street, Islington; the Hall Keeper, Myddleton Hall; 2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street; and of F. H. L. COLLINS, Secretary.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

At a MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL, held April 13, 1857, it was

RESOLVED—That this Committee, in estimating the results of the late General Election, cordially congratulates its supporters on the important additional strength (not less, probably, than from thirty to forty votes), which they have secured in the newly elected House of Commons; on the prominence generally given to questions connected with Religious Liberty; and on the firmness with which they have been pressed on the attention of candidates.

That this Committee, at the same time, has to lament the absence from the new Parliament of several gentlemen to whom the Society is under special obligation, for past Parliamentary service; but it believes that the inconvenience occasioned thereby will prove only temporary, and confidently hopes that public opinion in their favour will, ere long, require them to resume their legislative duties.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Chairman.
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, } Secretaries.
EDWARD S. PRYCE, }

2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.

BRITISH SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL among the JEWS.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, April 24th, at FREEMASONS' HALL. The Chair to be taken at Six o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the Office, 1, Crescent-place, and of the following Booksellers: Messrs. Nisbet, Snow, Coles, Ford, Starling, Miller.

A MEETING for Special UNITED PRAYER, will be held at CRAVEN CHAPEL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 22nd, at Seven o'clock.

KINGSGATE CHAPEL, HOLBORN.

The Rev. W. BROCK will preach To-night, at Seven, and the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, on FRIDAY MORNING, at Twelve. The doors will be open half an hour before each Service, and Collections will be made for the Debt on the Chapel.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the GRADUATES, that the ADMISSION to DEGREES will take place at BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, at 2 P.M.

By order of the Senate,
WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.
Burlington House, April 12, 1857.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION in AID of the BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Rev. HENRY ALLON will deliver a LECTURE in the Library of the MISSION HOUSE, 33, MOORGATE-STREET, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 17, 1857. Subject—"Bible Translations." C. J. FOSTER, Esq., LL.D., will preside. Chair to be taken at half-past Seven. Ladies are invited.

JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. ANNUAL SERVICES.

The following is the arrangement for the Services in connection with the Sixty-fifth General Meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society:—

THURSDAY, April 23rd.
A MEETING for PRAYER in the Library of the Mission House; Morning, Eleven o'clock. The Rev. GEORGE ISAAC, of Brighton, to preside.

LORD'S DAY, April 26th.
SERMONS will be preached on behalf of the Society in the Baptist Chapels of the Metropolis. [For particulars see the "Missionary Herald" for April.]

TUESDAY, April 28th.
A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held at the Mission House, Moorgate-street, at Ten o'clock in the Morning. This Meeting is for Members only. All subscribers of 10s. 6d. or upwards, donors of 10l. or upwards, pastors of Churches which make an annual contribution, or ministers who collect annually for the Society, and one of the excoerutors on the payment of a legacy of 50l. or upwards, are entitled to attend.

WEDNESDAY, April 29th.
THE ANNUAL MORNING SERMON will be preached at Bloomsbury Chapel, by the Rev. NORMAN MACLEOD, of Glasgow. Service to commence at Eleven o'clock.

THE ANNUAL EVENING SERMON will be preached at Surrey Chapel, by the Rev. CHARLES VINCE, of Birmingham. Service to commence at half-past Six o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 30th.
THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held at Exeter Hall, Strand. The Chair to be taken by the Right Honourable the EARL of SHAFTESBURY, at Eleven o'clock.

THE ANNUAL SERMON to YOUNG MEN will be preached at the Weigh-house Chapel, by the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, of London, in the Evening, at Eight o'clock.

Admission to the Public Meeting on Tuesday Morning will be by Tickets, which may be obtained at the Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street.

The Platform at the Public Meeting will be appropriated to the Committee, to the Speakers, to the Representatives of kindred institutions, and to such other individuals as it may be deemed proper specially to invite; and also to all Ministers who are Members of the Society.

The Body of the Hall will be for the Members of the Society generally.

FREDERICK TRESTRAIL, } Secretary.
EDWARD B. UNDERHILL, }

WANTED.—The Committee of an old established and popular Institution are desirous of engaging a GENTLEMAN of decided Christian character, possessing energy, tact, and business habits; of good address, and capable of publicly advocating its claims. He will be required to devote his whole time in soliciting contributions, both in London and the country, with a view to a considerable extension of the Society's benevolent design. The appointment will probably be for at least twelve months.

Applications (stating age, qualifications, &c.) to be made by letter only to Mr. Charter, 27, Adelaide-road, London, N.W.

A LADY residing in the Country, a short distance from the Rail, is desirous of receiving One or Two LITTLE GIRLS to EDUCATE with her own Daughter, where a Governess is kept. Terms, Twenty Guineas per annum. Music if required and the rudiments of French.

Address, A. B., Post-office, Uckfield, Sussex.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by an experienced YOUNG MAN, age Twenty-one, who can give good reference, a SITUATION in the DRAPERY TRADE.

Address, A. Z., Post-office, Mile-town, Shropshire.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—E. HAYES and CO., WATLING WORKS, have a VACANCY for Three or Four PUPILS. The above Firm was built and is conducted for the Training of Young Men for Mechanical Engineers. A part of each day is spent in studying the Theory.

For prospectuses and particulars apply to Edward Hayes and Co., Watling Works, Stony Stratford.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—An APPRENTICE is WANTED in the GENERAL GROCERY and ITALIAN TRADE. A Youth of good habits and disposition would find a genial home. A Premium expected.

Direct, W. Selwood, Grocer, &c., Wandsworth, Surrey.

DRAPERY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a LADY accustomed to the BABY-LINEN and LACE TRADE.

Apply, stating every particular as to qualification, age, salary, reference, &c., to Mr. Antil, 7 and 8, Magdalen-street, Oxford.

A YOUNG PERSON, Fifteen Years of Age, of industrious habits, good character, and fond of children, wishes to obtain a SITUATION as NURSEMAID or UNDER-HOUSEMAID.

Address, E. J., at Mr. J. V. Braddy's, Kelvedon, Essex.

TO CHEMIST'S ASSISTANTS. WANTED, in a County Town, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT.

Address, stating age, last engagement, and expectations, to H. M. H., 33, Minister-street, Reading.

W. and J. BELL (late Wells and Bell), DRAPERS, NOTTINGHAM, are in immediate want of a RESPECTABLE YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, and OTHERS.—Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the ERECTION of PARSON'S HILL CHAPEL, WOOLWICH, may, on and after the 27th instant, inspect the Plans, Specification, &c., at the Office of the Architect, Mr. H. A. Fisher, Ann-street, Plumstead, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The Tenders to be forwarded to Mr. Wates, 152, Powis-street, Woolwich, on or before the 5th May next. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON (S.E.).

is adapted for First-class Mercantile Instruction. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and taught to be quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. Terms, Forty Guineas; above the age of Fifteen, Fifty. No extras whatever. Reference given to leading Firms, Scotch and English.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ST. JOHN'S WOOD. PRINCIPAL—MR. T. GROSVENOR, L.C.C.

The subjects of Study are those which are essential to a sound and liberal education. The moral and religious training of the Pupils is watched over with unwearied solicitude. The domestic arrangements are such as to afford the comforts and happiness of home.

Prospectuses will be forwarded, on application to Mr. Grosvenor, Albion-road, St. John's-wood.

EDUCATION, LONDON.—Parents seeking

superior intellectual cultivation for their daughters, combined with earnest prayerful effort for their spiritual progress, may be supplied with a prospectus stating terms, which are moderate, with a list of first-class Masters in attendance, and with references of the most satisfactory character, by applying to H. V., Post-office, Ladbroke Grove, Notting-hill, London. In addition to the daily careful schoolroom training, the Sabbath teachings of one of the most earnest Evangelical Ministers in London is enjoyed—a Minister whose efforts have for many years been peculiarly blessed and useful to the young.

CLIFF HOUSE SCHOOL, HOVE, BRIGHTON.

Into this School, under the care of Rev. JAS. GROSVENOR, YOUNG GENTLEMEN are received as RESIDENT PUPILS. The House and School Premises stand in their own Grounds, and are admirably adapted to their present use. They immediately front the Sea; and, on medical testimony, are situated in the very healthiest part of Brighton.

References may be made to Rev. J. N. Goudly, Brighton; Rev. A. Foyster, Cuckfield, Sussex; Rev. J. C. Harrison, London; Rev. C. H. Howell, Finchley; Rev. H. Batchelor, Sheffield; Rev. T. Adams, Stone, Staffordshire; and Rev. H. Davies, Lavenham, Suffolk.

Prospectuses forwarded, on application, addressed as above.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

Parents requiring a Home for their Sons while attending the above School would find it at the Advertiser's. His house is very healthfully situated about a quarter of a mile from the town, overlooking Wimbledon Park. References on application. J. T., Post-office, Wandsworth.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, THE VALE, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON, for eleven years Conductor and Principal of the Academy, Witham, Essex, begs to intimate that it is his intention shortly to OPEN a SCHOOL at Ramsgate, where he has secured a very eligible house and premises. He has confidence in appealing to the results of his former labours. The system pursued in his new establishment will compare favourably with the best, and will be such as to have suggested themselves during his residence in France and Germany, where educational institutions and systems he examined with care. His system, in addition to sound intellectual culture and discipline, gives special attention to the religious and moral principles and habits—to the health, domestic comfort, and happiness of the Pupils. The pleasantness and salubrity of Ramsgate, its facility of access, and the excellent situation of the house, combine, with the system pursued, to render the Establishment well worthy the attention of parents desirous of giving their children a complete and liberal education. For prospectus, containing further particulars, may be had on application. Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. H. J. Phillips, Ramsgate; Thos. Phillips, Esq., Bank of England; H. W. Lucas, Esq., Wickham, Witham; David Stow, Esq., Glasgow; and many other educationists, ministers, and parents of former pupils.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEASON 1857-8.

PROGRAMME.

The Directors beg to announce that they have made the following arrangements for the ensuing season.

I. ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA CONCERTS.

The Season will commence on Friday, the 1st of May, 1857, with a Grand Morning Concert, by the Artists of the Royal Italian Opera. These Concerts having been honoured last year by such general approbation, the Directors have entered into arrangements with Mr. Gye to give a similar series of Twelve Concerts during the present Season.

These Concerts will be supported by the following celebrated Artists:—Madame Grist, Mademoiselle Rose Devries, Mademoiselle Marai, Mademoiselle Didice, Mademoiselle Parepa, and Madame Bosio. Signor Mario, Signor Ronconi, Signor Neri-Baldini, Signor Gardoni, Signor Graziani, Herr Fornes, Signor Tagliacozzi, Monsieur Zelger, Signor Polonini, and Signor Lablache.

The Grand Orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera, with additional performers, and also the celebrated Chorus, are engaged for the whole Series.

The musical direction of the whole is in the hands of Mr. Costa, who will himself conduct a portion of the Concerts.

With the above assemblage of Artists, it is hardly necessary for the Directors to state that the performances will be of the highest class, and capable of very great variety.

The Concerts will take place on the following Fridays, viz.:—May 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; June 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st.

The space allotted to the Concert Room last year (extensive as it was) having been found quite inadequate to accommodate the audience, the Directors have this Season determined to give the Concerts in the Great Transept.

The Two Guinea Season Tickets will be available for these Concerts. Transferable Tickets will also be issued for each Concert, at 7s. 6d. each; which Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, or any of the Agents.

In compliance with a desire which was universally expressed last season, a limited number of Reserved Stalls will be set apart, which may be taken for the Series of Twelve Concerts at One Guinea each Stall, or at Half-a-crown each for a single Concert.

II. CONCERT OF THE COLOGNE CHORAL UNION.

The Directors have made arrangements with the Cologne Choral Union (Chor der Männer Gesangsverein), whose performances on their former visit have attracted enthusiastic admiration, for a Concert in the Centre Transept of the Palace, on Saturday, the 6th June.

N.B. Both Classes of Season Tickets will be available for this Concert.

III. GRAND WATERWORKS.

The displays of the vast system of Fountains, Cascades, and Jets d'Eau, will be resumed, and continued during the whole season. The upper system will play daily as heretofore; and the entire display, embracing the Fountains of the Grand Basins, the Water-temple, the Cascades, and the whole of the Upper Fountains, on occasions to be from time to time announced.

IV. FLOWER SHOWS.

There will be Two Grand Horticultural and Floricultural Fêtes during the present season:—

The First on Saturday, the 30th of May, and

The Second on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 9th, 10th, and 11th of September.

The Prize list for the latter occasion includes Special Prizes to Amateurs.

V. POULTRY SHOWS.

There will be two Shows in the course of the coming season.

The Summer Show will take place on the 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of August. The Winter Show on the 9th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of January, 1858.

The Schedules of the Prizes, and copies of the Regulations at both the Flower and Poultry Shows, are now ready, and may be had on application.

VI. GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE BUILDING.

EXHIBITIONS OF PICTURES.—The Picture Gallery, formed during the past year in the North Wing of the Palace, has proved so successful in its capabilities for the effective display of paintings, that it is the intention of the Directors to hold therein during the present season Two Exhibitions of the works of living Painters of all Schools.

Particular attention has been given to the foreign schools of painting, and arrangements have been made which the Directors believe will insure an exhibition of these works at once of great extent and of first-class quality.

The First of these Exhibitions will open in May, and continue open during the Summer.

The Second will be a Winter Exhibition.

Exhibitions of Photographs will also be held in the upper portion of the Picture Gallery from time to time during the season.

CERAMIC COURT.—The Directors are desirous to take the present opportunity of expressing their acknowledgments for the kind and ready manner in which their requests for loans for the Ceramic Court were responded to by the owners of Collections of Porcelain and Pottery of the most rare, fragile, and valuable descriptions.

But for the confidence thus placed in them, it would have been impossible for the Directors to have formed the collection now displayed in the Ceramic Court; a collection admitted by all to be unrivalled, and on which the highest encomiums have been universally bestowed.

It is very gratifying to the Directors to be able to say, that the further aid offered them is such as will enable them to continue the Ceramic Court, for the present season, with a number of additional specimens, exemplifying the capabilities of the art in its most elaborate branches.

The collection will be, as before, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Battam, F.S.A.

INDIAN COURT AND GALLERY OF ENGINEERING MODELS.—In each of these departments the Directors have to acknowledge assistance of the same gratifying nature as that in the Ceramic Court. By Public Companies and Institutions, as well as by private individuals, the Directors have been entrusted with the most valuable and beautiful Models, with costly carvings and works in Ivory and Bronze, Fabrics and works of Art, granted with a liberality and readiness for which they cannot sufficiently express their obligations. They have thus been enabled materially to improve the Indian Court, and also to form a collection of Models of Engineering Works, illustrating in a very complete manner that great branch of British Skill and Enterprise, surpassing any other now accessible to the public. It will give the Directors great pleasure to receive any further contributions with which they may be favoured.

THE NAVAL MUSEUM.—The Exhibition under this denomination in the First and Second Galleries of the North Transept, fronting the Garden, now contains about three hundred models of Ships, Boats, and Vessels, of all descriptions, affording an illustration of the progressive improvement in British Naval Architecture and Navigation during a period of three hundred and forty years. It also contains specimens of New Inventions connected with the improvement of Navigation.

The Directors beg here also to acknowledge the ready and extensive assistance which they have received from Ship-owners, Ship-builders, Engineers, and Shipping Companies in forming this very interesting and national Collection, and at the same time solicit the further aid of all parties who may have the means of extending it.

WATER TOWERS.—The Great Towers are now completed, and arrangements have been made by which, for a small charge, Visitors to the Palace can ascend them and enjoy the extensive view from the Balconies, where powerful Telescopes are about to be placed.

MAMMOTH TREE.—An object of great interest has lately been added to the contents of the Palace, which will remain on exhibition during the whole of the coming season. The object alluded to is a portion of the trunk of the *Wellingtonia gigantea*,

or Mammoth Tree, being the largest of the group of those trees discovered in California. The portion erected in the Tropical Transept, opposite the Abû Simbel figures, is no less than 103 feet in height, and thirty-two feet in diameter at the base.

EXHIBITING DEPARTMENT.—Amongst the branches of industry which now find important illustration in this department, may be mentioned the manufacture of Gold and Silver work and Electroplate, both domestic and artistic; Vulcanite and India Rubber generally; Colour Printing and Typography; Papier Maché, Ornamental Iron, Fancy Goods, and other productions of Birmingham; Domestic Furniture, Church Furniture, in stone, wood, metal, and fabric; Hardware generally, and especially the productions of Sheffield, in the Court filled by the manufacturers of that important centre of industry.

CANADIAN COURT.—The arrangements announced on a former occasion with the Government of Canada are now, the Directors are happy to report, complete. The Government of Canada have undertaken to form and maintain in the Palace a collection which shall completely set forth the condition of the manufactures and other industry and resources of that important colony. At a time when so much public attention is being directed to Canada, such a collection cannot but be both interesting and useful to those who may be intending to make that country their residence, as well as to those who have commercial relations therewith. In the circumstance that the collection has been originated and undertaken by the Canadian Government itself, and that a large sum of money has been voted for the purpose of its creation and maintenance, a guarantee is afforded to the British public that it will be thoroughly well carried out, and be a real representation of the commerce of the colony.

The collection will be placed in the large Court lying between the News Room and the Stationery Court, immediately adjoining both the Nave and Centre Transept, and at present occupied by the sculpture of the German school.

RAW PRODUCE COLLECTION, AND TRADE MUSEUM.—The Technological portion of this department is rapidly approaching completion. It will comprise illustrations of all the chief manufactures of the United Kingdom; and specimens of the products, animal, vegetable, and mineral of Great Britain and the Colonies, as well as of other countries. It is believed that it will be open to the public in the course of the present summer.

The Department is situated in the Second Gallery on the Garden side of the Great Transept.

MACHINERY IN MOTION.—The Machinery will be in action during the season at such times as will be announced in the detailed advertisements. The Machinery now in the Department comprises a complete set of machinery for Spinning, Carding, Warping, Sizing, Weaving, and all the other processes for the manufacture of Cotton goods from the bale to the thread, and from the thread to the finished piece, by Walker and Hacking, and Harrison and Co.; Lathes, Shaping-machines, self-acting Planing, Drilling, and other machinery, by Whitworth, Muir, Harrison, and Co., Elmo, and others; Condie's Steam-Hammer; Woods' Carpet Loom; Winding-machinery by Clark of Leicester; Centrifugal Pumps, by Appold, and Gwynne and Sons; Centrifugal Sugar and Drying Machines, by Manlove and Alliott; Steam Engines, by Goodfellow, Dunn, Hattersley, and Co., and others; Marine Engines with Screw Propeller, by Tod and McGregor; and a great variety of other machines.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The Department of Agricultural Machinery and Implements has been considerably improved during the past year. Specimens will be found there of the Portable Steam Engines and all the other new machines of the chief manufacturers, and purchases can be made at the same prices as at the warehouses of the makers. The stock is continually receiving additions, and every means is taken to make it a perfect representation of the state of one of the most important branches of modern industry.

READING ROOM.—The Company's Reading and News Room is situated close to the Centre Transept, between it and the German Sculpture Court. It contains all the Morning Journals; the Weekly Papers, Metropolitan and Provincial; and all the Periodicals and Magazines.

In addition to this, Advertisements and Copies of New Works, both British and Foreign, are displayed immediately after publication.

FANCY FAIRS.—The Directors are prepared to afford accommodation to benevolent and other societies, for holding Fancy Fairs in the Palace during the season.

CRICKET, ARCHERY, AND THE GROUND GENERALLY.—It gives the Directors great pleasure to announce that the Cricket Ground is now complete, and that it will be thoroughly in order for the approaching summer. Great care has been taken in the formation of the ground, and they believe that it will be found fully equal in extent and excellence to any other in the neighbourhood of London.

The Archery Ground will be continued, as before, in the Northern portion of the grounds, behind the Picture Gallery Wing.

Considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the ornamental grounds in the lower portion of the Park, in the vicinity of the Cricket Ground and the Lower Lake; waste parts have been cultivated, shrubberies planted, and new walks made, and the whole rendered much more agreeable and convenient of access than it was last season.

VII. SEASON TICKETS.

The Directors have determined upon continuing the price of Season Tickets of admission at the following rates, viz.:—

I. Season Tickets, available from 1st May, 1857, to 30th April, 1858, Two Guinea each. These Tickets will admit the holder,—To the whole of the Twelve Opera Concerts. To the Concert of the Cologne Choral Union, on the 6th June. To the Flower Shows on May 30th, and September 9th, 10th, and 11th.

To all the displays of the Grand Fountains. To the Poultry Shows on August 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th. And on all ordinary days; in fact, on every occasion between 1st May, 1857, and 30th April, 1858, on which the Palace is open: the four days of the Handel Festival, viz., the 13th, 15th, 17th, and 19th June, only excepted.

II. Season Tickets, available from 1st May, 1857, to 30th April, 1858, One Guinea each. These Tickets admit the holder,—On all the occasions named above, excepting the Opera Concerts, and the other Fridays throughout the year, and the 13th, 15th, 17th, and 19th June, being the four days of the Handel Festival.

The Tickets will be issued on and after the 20th instant; and may be obtained at the Crystal Palace; at the Offices of the Company, 79, Lombard-street; at the Offices of the London and Brighton Railway Company, London-bridge, and Regent-circus, Piccadilly; Central Handel Festival Ticket Office, Exeter Hall, and at the following Agents to the Company:—

Baker, Tucker, and Co. 30 and 31, Gresham-street; H. A. Bebbington, 426, Strand; George A. Calder, 1, Bathurst-street, Hyde-park-gardens; Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; Duff and Hodgson, 65, Oxford-street; M. Hammond and Nephew, 27, Lombard-street; W. H. Henningham and Co., 5, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Lettis, Son, and Co., 8, Royal Exchange; Mend and Powell, Railway-arcade, London-bridge; J. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; W. R. Sams, 1, St. James's-street; John Henry Smith, 22, Gresham-street, Bank; W. R. Stephens, 36, Throgmorton-street; Charles Westerton, 20, St. George's-place, Knightsbridge.

Remittances for Season Tickets to be by Post-office Orders payable to George Grove.

VIII. GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.

It gives the Directors great gratification to be able to announce that they have entered into arrangements with the Sacred Harmonic Society for a Grand Series of Three Performances of Handel's Oratorios, to take place in the Centre Transept of the Palace in the month of June.

Her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to extend their special patronage to the Festival, and have expressed their intention of honouring it with their presence.

The Performances on this great occasion will be on the most gigantic scale, far exceeding anything of a similar nature

hitherto proposed or carried out in this or any other country. The Orchestra will number upwards of two thousand five hundred executants, including all the principal Performers, vocal and instrumental, and an immense reinforcement of Amateurs from the Musical Societies of the Metropolis, the provincial towns and districts, and other sources. An Organ of great power has just been constructed by the well-known builders, Gray and Davison, expressly for the Festival, and its erection in the Palace is now rapidly proceeding.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Costa has accepted the office of Conductor.

The Oratorios performed will be the three most celebrated masterpieces of Handel:—"The Messiah," on Monday, June 15; "Judas Macabbeus," on Wednesday, June 17; "Israel in Egypt," on Friday, June 19.

The Festival will form the subject of an entirely separate subscription, and the Annual Season Tickets of the Crystal Palace will not be available for any of the performances.

The price of Stalls on the floor of the Palace, reserved and numbered, is fixed at One Guinea each for each Oratorio. If taken as a set, for the whole three at one time, Two Guinea and a Half. A limited number of reserved Stalls will be set apart in the Galleries, which will be disposed of in sets, i.e. for the whole three Oratorios, at Five Guinea per set. (By a "set" is meant a ticket securing one stall for the whole of the three performances.) These Tickets will be transferable.

Tickets may now be secured at the Handel Festival Ticket Office, No. 2, in Exeter Hall, at the Crystal Palace, and at the Temporary Offices of the Company, 79, Lombard-street.

Further particulars will be announced from time to time.

IX. RATES OF ADMISSION; RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS, &c.

ORDINARY RATES OF ADMISSION.—These remain as before, viz.:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, One Shilling; on Saturdays, Half a Crown. Children under Twelve Years of Age, Half-price.

The Palace will be opened on Mondays at Nine A.M.; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Ten; excepting on the days of the Concerts by the Opera Company, on which days, and on Saturdays, it will be opened at Twelve; closing daily about sunset.

BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—During the season, the Trains of the London and Brighton Railway Company will leave London-bridge Station every half hour, and during busy days every quarter of an hour, from Nine o'clock A.M. till dark, returning from the Palace at the same intervals throughout the day. (For exact times of starting, see the Railway Company's Time-tables.)

Return Fares, including admission to the Palace.—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| On Shilling Days | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 0d. | 1s. 6d. |
| On Half-Crown Days | 4s. 0d. | 3s. 6d. | 3s. 3d. |

Children under Twelve Years of Age, Half-price.

WEST-END RAILWAY.—The opening of this line to the Wandsworth Station has already been attended with great convenience to visitors to the Palace, and it is with much pleasure that the Directors anticipate the completion of the whole line to the Sloane-street Station, as well as the junction with the main line of the South-Western Railway at the Clapham-common Station, in the course of the coming Season. An access will thus be opened for the residents in Hyde-park, Belgravia, and Brompton, and the other West-end districts, as well as for the neighbourhoods of Richmond, Windsor, and Hampton Court, by which great economy of time will be effected, and still further convenience afforded to the public.

MID-KENT RAILWAY.—The portion of this line from the Station of the South-Eastern Railway at London-bridge to Beckenham has been opened, and the extension to the Crystal Palace Station will be shortly completed, whereby an easy access will be afforded to the residents in the Lewisham and Blackheath districts.

EXCURSIONS.—Arrangements have been made by which Benevolent Societies, Schools, and other large bodies may visit the Palace at the following reduced rates:—applying only to Shilling Days and Third-class carriages.

| For a number of Excursionists a. d. | a. d. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| over 250 and under 500 | 1 3 per head instead of 1 6 |
| Exceeding 500 and under 750 .. | 1 2 " " " " " " |
| Exceeding 750 and under 1,000 .. | 1 1 " " " " " " |
| Exceeding 1,000 | 1 0 " " " " " " |

Children, Half-price.

(Signed) ARTHUR ANDERSON, Chairman,
JAMES FERGUSON, General Manager.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,
HAVERSTOCK-HILL, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

Instituted May 10th, 1758.

For children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the United Kingdom.

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The Governors of this Corporation are respectfully informed that a GENERAL COURT will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on FRIDAY, April 24th, 1857, to receive the Half-yearly Report from the Board of the General Committee on the state of the Charity and in relation to the Centenary, and the Auditors' Report; to elect Officers for the year ensuing; and for the ELECTION of TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN into the School, viz., Seventeen Boys and Eight Girls. The Chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock, and the Ballot close at Three precisely, after which no Votes can possibly be received.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C., March 11, 1857.

Persons subscribing at the Election CAN VOTE IMMEDIATELY. DOUBLE PROXIES for Donations or new Subscriptions may be obtained at the Office between Ten and Four daily, and at the time and place of Election. All Votes Polled for Unsuccessful Candidates will be placed to their credit at the succeeding Elections. SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be thankfully received by the Secretary at the Office, 32, Ludgate-hill. Collecting Cards, for persons willing to assist particular cases, may be had at the Office.

THE LATE THOMAS CLARK.

The Sudden Death of the late Mr. THOMAS CLARK, so well known in connection with the Chartist agitation and later Reform movements, has left his Widow and Family (five young children) not only unprovided for, but in the deepest distress.

Mr. Clark had devoted much time, talent, and energy, for the last eighteen years (having commenced public life before he was Twenty) to the advancement of the political and social amelioration of the people, and was favourably known to and highly esteemed by the leaders of all the liberal movements during that period for his activity and integrity.

A few of his political friends have originated a Subscription for the benefit of his bereaved family, and respectfully invite your co-operation and assistance.

Mr. THOMAS BROOKS, of 37, Southampton-street, Strand, London, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer, and will thankfully receive and acknowledge all subscriptions.

The following gentlemen have already subscribed:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Sir Joshua Walmaley, Kt. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard Cobden, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Warren and family | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Downes, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| William Hill, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. E. Low | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Members of Cogers and Temple Forum Dis- | | | |
| cussion Hall | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington Wilks | 1 | 0 | 0 |

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

[VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 598.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1857.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

CONTENTS.

| PAGE | PAGE |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS: | Postscript |
| Unfortunate but not Un- | LEADING ARTICLES: |
| successful | Summary |
| Congregationalism in | Retirement of Mr. Bright |
| Australia | from Public Life |
| Proposed Settlement of | American Slavery Law |
| the Maynooth Question | Spirit of the Press |
| Religious Intelligence | The Speakership |
| CORRESPONDENCE: | Mr. Bright's Farewell Ad- |
| Unitarians and the "In- | dress |
| quirer" Newspaper | The Ballot Law in Aus- |
| Emigration to Australia | tralia |
| The New Parliament | Good Friday and Easter |
| Foreign and Colonial | Miscellaneous News |
| Gossip from Italy | Law, Police, &c. |
| Our Relations With China. | Literature |
| A Warning from Shang- | Gazette |
| hai | Money Market and Com- |
| The Reformatory Move- | mercial Intelligence |
| ment | Births, Marriages, and |
| The Three Denominations | Deaths |

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

UNFORTUNATE, BUT NOT UNSUCCESSFUL.

A LOSS, no doubt, is a loss, however, it may be accounted for. It may be some alleviation to be able to trace it up to this cause rather than that, but, it does not substantially alter the character of the event. The gentleman who wakes up some fine morning to find his horse clean gone, may be glad if, in the course of the day, he finds that the animal was not stolen, as he at first feared, but, that it strayed, fell into a quarry, and was killed—because he would rather owe his misfortune to pure accident than to wicked design—but, the relief which he feels on this score does not obliterate from his view the fact that he is no longer possessor of the faithful brute. If one is destined to part with a Bank of England note for a hundred pounds without receiving value for it, he might prefer a mode of losing it which should involve nothing annoying beyond the actual loss; but, because he was not cheated out of it, or robbed of it, but merely saw it blown from his pocket-book over London-bridge and disappear in the river, it would be absurd for him to pretend that he would never miss it. So, of our electioneering disappointments—they are disappointments, and it would be sheer folly to pretend otherwise; for if we could but have foreseen and prevented them, there can be no question that we should have done so.

But really we must protest against attaching more significance to the untoward facts turned up by the last general election than is warranted by truth. Some of our contemporaries, we observe, have given to them an interpretation which a little exacter knowledge would have prevented them from adopting, save, indeed, where "the wish was father to the thought." One far-seeing polemical journalist traces up the exclusion of Sir W. Clay and Mr. Miall from the present House of Commons to the retributive judgment of Heaven upon their nefarious ecclesiastical projects; and another, with somewhat more charity, but with an equal aptitude at substituting his own feelings for the facts of the case, ascribes the last-named gentleman's defeat to his refinements on the Maynooth question—the fact being that that question was never so much as named at the Rochdale election. Some papers attribute the rejection of the prominent volunteers to their narrow sectarianism; others to what they are pleased to call their "crotchety temper." By far the greater number of them, however, translate these half-dozen casualties into a sort of national repudiation of anti-State-church doctrines. Now, we cannot suspect our brethren of the press of any conscious desire to misrepresent facts; we impute to them nothing but lack of information, co-existent with a conceit that they "know all about it." But we feel bound, in justice to truth, and to the cause of religious equality, to state that, whatever the defeat at the late election of the parties above alluded to might signify, there is one thing which it cannot, by any skill in sophistication, be made to mean, and that is, an electoral condemnation of the ecclesiastical po-

licy to which the rejected were known to be attached.

Let us take half-a-dozen instances in proof of our assertion. When Oldham substituted Mr. Platt for Mr. Fox, Oldham, whatever might have been its reason, could not have been influenced by a wish to set a mark of reprobation on Mr. Fox's eloquent advocacy of anti-State-churchism; for, on this topic, there was no difference of opinion between the rejected and the elected candidates. We have never heard that Mr. Bell was dismissed Guildford, or Mr. Barnes, Bolton, on account of their ecclesiastical radicalism. Mr. Pellatt, it is notorious, owes the loss of his seat at Southwark to causes which had no more to do with his opinions and votes on the subject of Church and State than Tenterden steeple with Goodwin Sands. Sir William Clay was not deserted by the Tower Hamlets on account of his consistent, persevering, and able prosecution of Church-rate abolition, but in spite of it—and his seat is handed over to a gentleman who goes as far, at least, as the Right Honourable Baronet did in this direction. The contest at Rochdale did not even ostensibly turn upon ecclesiastical questions. It may be true that the course taken by Mr. Miall in the House of Commons with a view to Impartial Disendowment in Ireland, had stung some of the leading Churchmen of the borough into madness, but the Rochdale electors, as such, really pronounced no judgment on that question, nor, indeed, on any other in the wide range of politics. In every constituency, unhappily, there is a loose, disreputable portion, to whom immediate sensual gratification is of more moment than the loftiest principles of government either in Church or State. This portion of the electoral body, guzzled into momentary alliance with a Tory minority, at the expense, we are told, of some parties in London or Westminster, unexpectedly swelled the minority into a majority, thereby ousting the former member from his seat, without so much as challenging the soundness of his principles.

Admitting that these casualties are untoward, and that they furnish a fresh illustration of the old adage, "Misfortunes never come single," they do not, when separately and closely examined, lend the least countenance to the idea that the policy of the Liberation Society has been generally unsuccessful. "Accidents will happen in the best-regulated families," and it is no proof that a household is not well governed and prosperous that, on one unlucky day, Charlotte the cook has dropped and smashed the best soup tureen, little Charles has cut his finger, and papa has made a bad debt. We must test the wisdom of a policy, steadily pursued for some years, not by isolated misfortunes, but by general results. The question really to be determined is, whether the views put forth by the Liberation Society in the last Parliament have, or have not, been adequately reflected by the constituencies. Taking Mr. Miall's motion for Impartial Disendowment in Ireland as our standard of measurement, and applying it to the recent returns, what is it that we find? Why, that there are in the present House of Commons thirty-six more members who came up to that mark than there were in the old House. Nor is this all—for in by far the larger number of the borough elections this question constituted an element in the process by which candidates for the representation were tried. Is it fair, is it truthful, is it possible, in the face of these results, to assert that the policy of the Liberation Society has been repudiated by the country? On the contrary, is it not clear that the active and sagacious efforts of their Electoral Committee, to scatter the seeds of truth over the soil of the constituencies, have been crowned with a gratifying measure of success—far greater, indeed, than they would have been justified in anticipating? Scarcely nine months have elapsed since Mr. Miall brought forward his motion in Parliament. Few men expected anything better for it than that it would be bowed out with contempt. Whereas, it has quietly made way among the constituencies, and is now represented in Parliament by a large accession of strength.

How that strength may be best turned to account, under the circumstances, is a query which cannot be answered off-hand. It will require, and, doubtless, will receive, mature consideration. Meanwhile, we trust our friends will remit nothing of their wonted vigilance and energy. The Committee of the Liberation Society, as will appear by their advertisement in another column, are far from bemoaning either their achievements or their prospects. Let them be heartily sustained. It will be their duty to plan a new Parliamentary campaign, and we have no fear lest they should fail either in courage or prudence. We augur for them solid success. But, whilst they will remain at their posts, unflinching and undismayed, their numerous supporters throughout the kingdom should also be doing their own special work. It seems morally certain that another General Election must be resorted to before long. To prepare for that, ought to be the noiseless, but, persevering work of the friends of religious equality during the interval. Too generally, we fear, they have neglected the register. Let them be persuaded, however, that minute and painstaking attention to that is a main element of future success. Their arrangements with a view to enrolling new votes, ought to be made forthwith. They need not be expensive. They demand chiefly some talent for construction, backed by dogged persistency in the application of it. The process may seem slow, but it is sure. We may gain an entrance by sapping where we could not force one by assault. Timely labour in this direction will repay itself tenfold. We have gained ground—we are gaining ground—we shall gain ground, if we be true to ourselves and our principles. A fig for our casualties! they are not irreparable. They signify nothing that need discourage us. We must be content to take the rough with the smooth, and be thankful that, although unfortunate, we have not been unsuccessful.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN AUSTRALIA.

The Reverend J. L. Poore, who, rather more than three years ago, departed to Australia, in company with the Reverend R. Fletcher, to undertake an oversight and extension of the operations of the Colonial Missionary Society in that country—has returned to England, within the last few days, on an errand of great interest and importance. During his sojourn in Australia, Mr. Poore has become intimately acquainted with the colony of Victoria, and has twice visited and thoroughly traversed the colonies of New South Wales, Southern Australia, and Tasmania. It may be remembered by many of our readers, that, under the impulse given to the churches by Mr. Poore's visits and labours, the sum of 20,000*l.* has been raised in New South Wales, and we believe some 10,000*l.* in Tasmania for the erection of new chapels. But as Mr. Poore has gradually become acquainted with the religious condition and wants of these colonies, and has discovered the anxiety of the people for Christian privileges, and their willingness to support a good and efficient ministry, he has found it necessary to direct his attention to the obtaining immediately a new supply of MEN for the great work opening up in the new English nation so rapidly developing in Australia. When Mr. Poore left this country he expected other labourers speedily to follow him and his co-adjutor; but the Colonial Missionary Society has proved unable to sustain the burden of providing them and sending them forth. In these circumstances, Mr. Poore has come to England for six months, with the principal object of obtaining sixteen ministers for the Australian colonies. He seeks men of mark and power—the best England can give to her sons who have gone to lay the foundations of a new empire in a country rich in all that is essential to material greatness. We learn that the requisite funds for the passage of these ministers to Australia have been provided and brought home by Mr. Poore; and that he is able to give definite information and assurances, almost amounting to guarantees, with respect to their ade-

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEASON 1857-8.

PROGRAMME.

The Directors beg to announce that they have made the following arrangements for the ensuing season.

I. ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA CONCERTS.

The Season will commence on Friday, the 1st of May, 1857, with a Grand Morning Concert, by the Artists of the Royal Italian Opera. These Concerts having been honoured last year by such general approbation, the Directors have entered into arrangements with Mr. Gye to give a similar series of Twelve Concerts during the present Season.

These Concerts will be supported by the following celebrated Artists:—Madame Grisi, Mademoiselle Rosa Devries, Mademoiselle Marat, Mademoiselle Didice, Mademoiselle Parepa, and Madame Bosio, Signor Mario, Signor Ronconi, Signor Nori-Baraldi, Signor Gardoni, Signor Graziani, Herr Fornes, Signor Tagliatini, Monsieur Zelger, Signor Polonini, and Signor Lablache.

The Grand Orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera, with additional performers, and also the celebrated Chorus, are engaged for the whole Series.

The musical direction of the whole is in the hands of Mr. Costa, who will himself conduct a portion of the Concerts.

With the above assemblage of Artists, it is hardly necessary for the Directors to state that the performances will be of the highest class, and capable of very great variety.

The Concerts will take place on the following Fridays, viz.:—May 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th; June 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, 31st.

The space allotted to the Concert Room last year (extensive as it was) having been found quite inadequate to accommodate the audience, the Directors have this Season determined to give the Concerts in the Great Transept.

The Two Guinea Season Tickets will be available for these Concerts. Transferable Tickets will also be issued for each Concert, at 7s. 6d. each; which Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Offices, or any of the Agents.

In compliance with a desire which was universally expressed last season, a limited number of Reserved Stalls will be set apart, which may be taken for the Series of Twelve Concerts at One Guinea each Stall, or at Half-a-crown each for a single Concert.

II. CONCERT OF THE COLOGNE CHORAL UNION.

The Directors have made arrangements with the Cologne Choral Union (Cölnischer Männer Gesangsverein), whose performances on their former visit have attracted enthusiastic admiration, for a Concert in the Centre Transept of the Palace, on Saturday, the 6th June.

N.B. Both Classes of Season Tickets will be available for this Concert.

III. GRAND WATERWORKS.

The displays of the vast system of Fountains, Cascades, and Jets d'Eaux, will be resumed, and continued during the whole season. The upper system will play daily as heretofore; and the entire display, embracing the Fountains of the Grand Basins, the Water-temple, the Cascades, and the whole of the Upper Fountains, on occasions to be from time to time announced.

IV. FLOWER SHOWS.

There will be Two Grand Horticultural and Floricultural Fêtes during the present season:—

The First on Saturday, the 30th of May, and

The Second on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 9th, 10th, and 11th of September.

The Prize list for the latter occasion includes Special Prizes to Amateurs.

V. POULTRY SHOWS.

There will be two Shows in the course of the coming season.

The Summer Show will take place on the 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of August. The Winter Show on the 9th, 10th, 12th, and 13th of January, 1858.

The Schedules of the Prizes, and copies of the Regulations at both the Flower and Poultry Shows, are now ready, and may be had on application.

VI. GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE BUILDING.

EXHIBITIONS OF PICTURES.—The Picture Gallery, formed during the past year in the North Wing of the Palace, has proved so successful in its capabilities for the effective display of paintings, that it is the intention of the Directors to hold therein during the present season Two Exhibitions of the works of living Painters of all Schools.

Particular attention has been given to the foreign schools of painting, and arrangements have been made which the Directors believe will insure an exhibition of these works at once of great extent and of first-class quality.

The First of these Exhibitions will open in May, and continue open during the Summer.

The Second will be a Winter Exhibition. Exhibitions of Photographs will also be held in the upper portion of the Picture Gallery from time to time during the season.

CERAMIC COURT.—The Directors are desirous to take the present opportunity of expressing their acknowledgments for the kind and ready manner in which their requests for loans for the Ceramic Court were responded to by the owners of Collections of Porcelain and Pottery of the most rare, fragile, and valuable descriptions.

But for the confidence thus placed in them, it would have been impossible for the Directors to have formed the collection now displayed in the Ceramic Court; a collection admitted by all to be unrivalled, and on which the highest encomiums have been universally bestowed.

It is very gratifying to the Directors to be able to say, that the further aid offered them is such as will enable them to continue the Ceramic Court, for the present season, with a number of additional specimens, exemplifying the capabilities of the art in its most elaborate branches.

The collection, will be, as before, under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Batten, F.S.A.

INDIAN COURT AND GALLERY OF ENGINEERING MODELS.—In each of these departments the Directors have to acknowledge assistance of the same gratifying nature as that in the Ceramic Court. By Public Companies and Institutions, as well as by private individuals, the Directors have been entrusted with the most valuable and beautiful Models, with costly carvings and works in Ivory and Bronze, Fabrics and works of Art, granted with a liberality and readiness for which they cannot sufficiently express their obligations. They have thus been enabled materially to improve the Indian Court, and also to form a collection of Models of Engineering Works, illustrating in a very complete manner that great branch of British Skill and Enterprise, surpassing any other now accessible to the public. It will give the Directors great pleasure to receive any further contributions with which they may be favoured.

THE NAVAL MUSEUM.—The Exhibition under this denomination in the First and Second Galleries of the North Transept, fronting the Garden, now contains about three hundred models of Ships, Boats, and Vessels, of all descriptions, affording an illustration of the progressive improvement in British Naval Architecture and Navigation during a period of three hundred and forty years. It also contains specimens of New Inventions connected with the improvement of Navigation.

The Directors beg here also to acknowledge the ready and extensive assistance which they have received from Ship-owners, Ship-builders, Engineers, and Shipping Companies in forming this very interesting and national Collection, and at the same time solicit the further aid of all parties who may have the means of extending it.

WATER TOWERS.—The Great Towers are now completed, and arrangements have been made by which, for a small charge, Visitors to the Palace can ascend them and enjoy the extensive view from the Balconies, where powerful Telescopes are about to be placed.

MAMMOTH TREE.—An object of great interest has lately been added to the contents of the Palace, which will remain on exhibition during the whole of the coming season. The object alluded to is a portion of the trunk of the Wellingtonia gigantea,

or Mammoth Tree, being the largest of the group of those trees discovered in California. The portion erected in the Tropical Transept, opposite the Abolition figures, is no less than 103 feet in height, and thirty-two feet in diameter at the base.

EXHIBITION DEPARTMENT.—Amongst the branches of industry which now find important illustration in this department, may be mentioned the manufacture of Gold and Silver work and Electroplate, both domestic and artistic; Vulcanite and India Rubber generally; Colour Printing and Typography; Papier Maché, Ornamental Iron, Fancy Goods, and other productions of Birmingham; Domestic Furniture, Church Furniture, in stone, wood, metal, and fabric; Hardware generally, and especially the productions of Sheffield, in the Court filled by the manufacturers of that important centre of industry.

CANADIAN COURT.—The arrangements announced on a former occasion with the Government of Canada are now, the Directors are happy to report, complete. The Government of Canada have undertaken to form and maintain in the Palace a collection which shall completely set forth the condition of the manufactures and other industry and resources of that important colony. At a time when so much public attention is being directed to Canada, such a collection cannot but be both interesting and useful to those who may be intending to make that country their residence, as well as to those who have commercial relations therewith. In the circumstance that the collection has been originated and undertaken by the Canadian Government itself, and that a large sum of money has been voted for the purpose of its creation and maintenance, a guarantee is afforded to the British public that it will be thoroughly well carried out, and be a real representation of the commerce of the colony.

The collection will be placed in the large Court lying between the New Room and the Stationery Court, immediately adjoining both the Nave and Centre Transept, and at present occupied by the sculpture of the German school.

RAW PRODUCE COLLECTION, AND TRADE MUSEUM.—The Technological portion of this department is rapidly approaching completion. It will comprise illustrations of all the chief manufactures of the United Kingdom; and specimens of the products, animal, vegetable, and mineral of Great Britain and the Colonies, as well as of other countries. It is believed that it will be open to the public in the course of the present summer.

The Department is situated in the Second Gallery on the Garden side of the Great Transept.

MACHINERY IN MOTION.—The Machinery will be in action during the season at such times as will be announced in the detailed advertisements. The Machinery now in the Department comprises a complete set of machinery for Spinning, Carding, Winding, Sizing, Weaving, and all the other processes for the manufacture of Cotton goods from the bale to the thread, and from the thread to the finished piece, by Walker and Hacking, and Harrison and Co.; Lathes, Shaping-machines, self-acting Planing, Drilling, and other machinery, by Whitworth, Muir, Harrison, and Co.; Else, and others; Condie's Steam-Hammer; Woods' Carpet Loom; Winding-machinery by Clark of Leicester; Centrifugal Pumps, by Appold, and Gwynne and Sons; Centrifugal Sugar and Drying Machines, by Manlove and Alliott; Steam Engines, by Gossiflow, Dunn, Hattersley, and Co., and others; Marine Engines with Screw Propeller, by Tol and McGregor; and a great variety of other machines.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The Department of Agricultural Machinery and Implements has been considerably improved during the past year. Specimens will be found there of the Portable Steam Engines and all the other new machines of the chief manufacturers, and purchases can be made at the same prices as at the warehouses of the makers. The stock is continually receiving additions, and every means is taken to make it a perfect representation of the state of one of the most important branches of modern industry.

READING ROOM.—The Company's Reading and News Room is situated close to the Centre Transept, between it and the German Sculpture Court. It contains all the Morning Journals; the Weekly Papers, Metropolitan and Provincial; and all the Periodicals and Magazines.

In addition to this, Advertisements and Copies of New Works, both British and Foreign, are displayed immediately after publication.

FANCY FAIRS.—The Directors are prepared to afford accommodation to benevolent and other societies, for holding Fancy Fairs in the Palace during the season.

CRICKET, ARCHERY, AND THE GROUND GENERALLY.—It gives the Directors great pleasure to announce that the Cricket Ground is now complete, and that it will be thoroughly in order for the approaching summer. Great care has been taken in the formation of the ground, and they believe that it will be found fully equal in extent and excellence to any other in the neighbourhood of London.

The Archery Ground will be continued, as before, in the Northern portion of the grounds, behind the Picture Gallery Wing. Considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the ornamental grounds in the lower portion of the Park, in the vicinity of the Cricket Ground and the Lower Lake; waste parts have been cultivated, shrubberies planted, and new walks made, and the whole rendered much more agreeable and convenient of access than it was last season.

VII. SEASON TICKETS.

The Directors have determined upon continuing the price of Season Tickets of admission at the following rates, viz.:—

I. Season Tickets, available from 1st May, 1857, to 30th April, 1858, Two Guineas each. These Tickets will admit the holder,—

To the whole of the Twelve Opera Concerts.

To the Concert of the Cologne Choral Union, on the 6th June.

To the Flower Shows on May 30th, and September 9th, 10th, and 11th.

To all the displays of the Grand Fountains.

To the Poultry Shows on August 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th.

And on all ordinary days; in fact, on every occasion between 1st May, 1857, and 30th April, 1858, on which the Palace is open; the four days of the Handel Festival, viz., the 13th, 15th, 17th, and 19th June, only excepted.

II. Season Tickets, available from 1st May, 1857, to 30th April, 1858, One Guinea each. These Tickets admit the holder,—

On all the occasions named above, excepting the Opera Concerts, and the other Fridays throughout the year, and the 13th, 15th, 17th, and 19th June, being the four days of the Handel Festival.

The Tickets will be issued on and after the 20th instant; and may be obtained at the Crystal Palace; at the Offices of the Company, 79, Lombard-street; at the Offices of the London and Brighton Railway Company, London-bridge, and Regent-circus, Piccadilly; Central Handel Festival Ticket Office, Exeter Hall, and at the following Agents to the Company:—

Baker, Tucker, and Co. 30 and 31, Gresham-street; H. A. Robbington, 426, Strand; George A. Calder, 1, Bathurst-street, Hyde-park-gardens; Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; Duff and Hodgson, 65, Oxford-street; M. Hammond and Nephew, 27, Lombard-street; W. H. Henningham and Co., 5, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Lettis, Son, and Co., 8, Royal Exchange; Mead and Powell, Railway-arcade, London-bridge; J. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; W. R. Sims, 1, St. James's-street; John Henry Smith, 22, Gresham-street, Bank; W. R. Stephens, 36, Throgmorton-street; Charles Westerton, 20, St. George's-place, Knightsbridge.

Remittances for Season Tickets to be by Post-office Orders payable to George Grove.

VIII. GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.

It gives the Directors great gratification to be able to announce that they have entered into arrangements with the Sacred Harmonic Society for a Grand Series of Three Performances of Handel's Oratorios, to take place in the Centre Transept of the Palace in the month of June.

Her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to extend their special patronage to the Festival, and have expressed their intention of honouring it with their presence.

The Performances on this great occasion will be on the most gigantic scale, far exceeding anything of a similar nature

hitherto proposed or carried out in this or any other country. The Orchestra will number upwards of two thousand five hundred executants, including all the principal Performers, vocal and instrumental, and an immense reinforcement of Amateurs from the Musical Societies of the Metropolis, the provincial towns and districts, and other sources. An Organ of great power has just been constructed by the well-known builders, Gray and Davison, expressly for the Festival, and its erection in the Palace is now rapidly proceeding.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Costa has accepted the office of Conductor.

The Oratorios performed will be the three most celebrated masterpieces of Handel:—"The Messiah," on Monday, June 15; "Judas Macabeus," on Wednesday, June 17; "Israel in Egypt," on Friday, June 19.

The Festival will form the subject of an entirely separate subscription, and the Annual Season Tickets of the Crystal Palace will not be available for any of the performances.

The price of Stalls on the floor of the Palace, reserved and numbered, is fixed at One Guinea each for each Oratorio. If taken as a set, for the whole three at one time, Two Guineas and a Half. A limited number of reserved Stalls will be set apart in the Galleries, which will be disposed of in sets, i.e. for the whole three Oratorios, at Five Guineas per set. (By a "set" is meant a ticket securing one stall for the whole of the three performances.) These Tickets will be transferable.

Tickets may now be secured at the Handel Festival Ticket Office, No. 2, in Exeter Hall, at the Crystal Palace, and at the Temporary Offices of the Company, 79, Lombard-street.

Further particulars will be announced from time to time.

IX. RATES OF ADMISSION; RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS, &c.

ORDINARY RATES OF ADMISSION.—These remain as before, viz.:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, One Shilling; on Saturdays, Half a Crown. Children under Twelve Years of Age, Half-price.

The Palace will be opened on Mondays at Nine A.M.; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Ten; excepting on the days of the Concerts by the Opera Company, on which days, and on Saturdays, it will be opened at Twelve; closing daily about sunset.

BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—During the season, the Trains of the London and Brighton Railway Company will leave London-bridge Station every half hour, and during busy days every quarter of an hour, from Nine o'clock A.M. till dark, returning from the Palace at the same intervals throughout the day. (For exact times of starting, see the Railway Company's Time-tables.)

Return Fares, including admission to the Palace—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| On Shilling Days | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 0d. | 1s. 6d. |
| On Half-Crown Days | 4s. 0d. | 3s. 6d. | 3s. 3d. |

Children under Twelve Years of Age, Half-price.

WEST-END RAILWAY.—The opening of this line to the Wandsworth Station has already been attended with great convenience to visitors to the Palace, and it is with much pleasure that the Directors anticipate the completion of the whole line to the Sloane-street Station, as well as the junction with the main line of the South-Western Railway at the Clapham-common Station, in the course of the coming Season. An access will thus be opened for the residents in Hyde-park, Belgravia, and Brompton, and the other West-end districts, as well as for the neighbourhoods of Richmond, Windsor, and Hampton Court, by which great economy of time will be effected, and still further convenience afforded to the public.

MID-KENT RAILWAY.—The portion of this line from the Station of the South-Eastern Railway at London-bridge to Beckenham has been opened, and the extension to the Crystal Palace Station will be shortly completed, whereby an easy access will be afforded to the residents in the Lewisham and Blackheath districts.

EXCURSIONS.—Arrangements have been made by which Benevolent Societies, Schools, and other large bodies may visit the Palace at the following reduced rates:—applying only to Shilling Days and Third-class carriages.

| For a number of Excursionists s. d. | s. d. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| over 250 and under 500 .. | 1 3 per head instead of 1 6 |
| Exceeding 500 and under 750 .. | 1 2 " " " 1 6 |
| Exceeding 750 and under 1,000 .. | 1 1 " " " 1 6 |
| Exceeding 1,000 | 1 0 " " " 1 6 |

Children, Half-price.

(Signed) ARTHUR ANDERSON, Chairman,
JAMES FERGUSSON, General Manager.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,
HAVERSTOCK-HILL, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

Instituted May 10th, 1758.

For children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the United Kingdom.

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The Governors of this Corporation are respectfully informed that a GENERAL COURT will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on FRIDAY, April 24th, 1857, to receive the Half-yearly Report from the Board of the General Committee on the state of the Charity and in relation to the Centenary, and the Auditors' Report; to elect Officers for the year ensuing; and for the ELECTION OF TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN into the School, viz., Seventeen Boys and Eight Girls. The Chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock, and the Ballot close at Three precisely, after which no Votes can possibly be received.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.
Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C., March 11, 1857.

Persons subscribing at the Election CAN VOTE IMMEDIATELY. DOUBLE PROXIES for Donations or new Subscriptions may be obtained at the Office between Ten and Four daily, and at the time and place of Election. All Votes Poll for Unsuccessful Candidates will be placed to their credit at the succeeding Elections. SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be thankfully received by the Secretary at the Office, 32, Ludgate-hill. Collecting Cards, for persons willing to assist particular cases, may be had at the Office.

THE LATE THOMAS CLARK.

The Sudden Death of the late Mr. THOMAS CLARK, so well known in connection with the Chartist agitation and later Reform movements, has left his Widow and Family (five young children) not only unprovided for, but in the deepest distress.

Mr. Clark had devoted much time, talent, and energy, for the last eighteen years (having commenced public life before he was Twenty) to the advancement of the political and social amelioration of the people, and was favourably known to and highly esteemed by the leaders of all the liberal movements during that period for his activity and integrity.

A few of his political friends have originated a Subscription for the benefit of his bereaved family, and respectfully invite your co-operation and assistance.

Mr. THOMAS BEGGES, of 37, Southampton-street, Strand, London, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer, and will thankfully receive and acknowledge all subscriptions.

The following gentlemen have already subscribed:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Sir Joshua Walsley, Kt. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Richard Cobden, Esq. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Warren and family | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Downes, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| William Hill, Esq. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. E. Low | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Members of Rogers and Temple Forum Dis- | | | |
| cussion Halls | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington Wilks | 1 | 0 | 0 |

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

[VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 598.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1857.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
(STAMPED 6d.

CONTENTS.

| PAGE | PAGE |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS: | Postscript |
| Unfortunate but not Un- | LEADING ARTICLES: |
| successful | Summary |
| Congregationalism in | Retirement of Mr. Bright |
| Australia | from Public Life |
| Proposed Settlement of | American Slavery Law |
| the Maynooth Question | Spirit of the Press |
| Religious Intelligence | The Speakership |
| CORRESPONDENCE: | Mr. Bright's Farewell Ad- |
| Unitarians and the "In- | dress |
| quirer" Newspaper | The Ballot Law in Aus- |
| Emigration to Australia | tralia |
| The New Parliament | Good Friday and Easter |
| Foreign and Colonial | Miscellaneous News |
| Gossip from Italy | Law, Police, &c. |
| Our Relations With China. | Literature |
| A Warning from Shang- | Gazette |
| hai | Money Market and Com- |
| The Reformatory Move- | mmercial Intelligence |
| ment | Births, Marriages, and |
| The Three Denominations | Deaths |

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

UNFORTUNATE, BUT NOT UNSUCCESSFUL.

A LOSS, no doubt, is a loss, however, it may be accounted for. It may be some alleviation to be able to trace it up to this cause rather than that, but, it does not substantially alter the character of the event. The gentleman who wakes up some fine morning to find his horse clean gone, may be glad if, in the course of the day, he finds that the animal was not stolen, as he at first feared, but, that it strayed, fell into a quarry, and was killed—because he would rather owe his misfortune to pure accident than to wicked design—but, the relief which he feels on this score does not obliterate from his view the fact that he is no longer possessor of the faithful brute. If one is destined to part with a Bank of England note for a hundred pounds without receiving value for it, he might prefer a mode of losing it which should involve nothing annoying beyond the actual loss; but, because he was not cheated out of it, or robbed of it, but merely saw it blown from his pocket-book over London-bridge and disappear in the river, it would be absurd for him to pretend that he would never miss it. So, of our electioneering disappointments—they are disappointments, and it would be sheer folly to pretend otherwise; for if we could but have foreseen and prevented them, there can be no question that we should have done so.

But really we must protest against attaching more significance to the untoward facts turned up by the last general election than is warranted by truth. Some of our contemporaries, we observe, have given to them an interpretation which a little exacter knowledge would have prevented them from adopting, save, indeed, where "the wish was father to the thought." One far-seeing polemical journalist traces up the exclusion of Sir W. Clay and Mr. Miall from the present House of Commons to the retributive judgment of Heaven upon their nefarious ecclesiastical projects; and another, with somewhat more charity, but with an equal aptitude at substituting his own feelings for the facts of the case, ascribes the last-named gentleman's defeat to his refinements on the Maynooth question—the fact being that that question was never so much as named at the Rochdale election. Some papers attribute the rejection of the prominent volunteers to their narrow sectarianism; others to what they are pleased to call their "crotchety temper." By far the greater number of them, however, translate these half-dozen casualties into a sort of national repudiation of anti-State-church doctrines. Now, we cannot suspect our brethren of the press of any conscious desire to misrepresent facts; we impute to them nothing but lack of information, co-existent with a conceit that they "know all about it." But we feel bound, in justice to truth, and to the cause of religious equality, to state that, whatever the defeat at the late election of the parties above alluded to might signify, there is one thing which it cannot, by any skill in sophistication, be made to mean, and that is, an electoral condemnation of the ecclesiastical po-

licy to which the rejected were known to be attached.

Let us take half-a-dozen instances in proof of our assertion. When Oldham substituted Mr. Platt for Mr. Fox, Oldham, whatever might have been its reason, could not have been influenced by a wish to set a mark of reprobation on Mr. Fox's eloquent advocacy of anti-State-churchism; for, on this topic, there was no difference of opinion between the rejected and the elected candidates. We have never heard that Mr. Bell was dismissed Guildford, or Mr. Barnes, Bolton, on account of their ecclesiastical radicalism. Mr. Pellatt, it is notorious, owes the loss of his seat at Southwark to causes which had no more to do with his opinions and votes on the subject of Church and State than Tenterden steeple with Goodwin Sands. Sir William Clay was not deserted by the Tower Hamlets on account of his consistent, persevering, and able prosecution of Church-rate abolition, but in spite of it—and his seat is handed over to a gentleman who goes as far, at least, as the Right Honourable Baronet did in this direction. The contest at Rochdale did not even ostensibly turn upon ecclesiastical questions. It may be true that the course taken by Mr. Miall in the House of Commons with a view to Impartial Disendowment in Ireland, had stung some of the leading Churchmen of the borough into madness, but the Rochdale electors, as such, really pronounced no judgment on that question, nor, indeed, on any other in the wide range of politics. In every constituency, unhappily, there is a loose, disreputable portion, to whom immediate sensual gratification is of more moment than the loftiest principles of government either in Church or State. This portion of the electoral body, guzzled into momentary alliance with a Tory minority, at the expense, we are told, of some parties in London or Westminster, unexpectedly swelled the minority into a majority, thereby ousting the former member from his seat, without so much as challenging the soundness of his principles.

Admitting that these casualties are untoward, and that they furnish a fresh illustration of the old adage, "Misfortunes never come single," they do not, when separately and closely examined, lend the least countenance to the idea that the policy of the Liberation Society has been generally unsuccessful. "Accidents will happen in the best-regulated families," and it is no proof that a household is not well governed and prosperous that, on one unlucky day, Charlotte the cook has dropped and smashed the best soup tureen, little Charles has cut his finger, and papa has made a bad debt. We must test the wisdom of a policy, steadily pursued for some years, not by isolated misfortunes, but by general results. The question really to be determined is, whether the views put forth by the Liberation Society in the last Parliament have, or have not, been adequately reflected by the constituencies. Taking Mr. Miall's motion for Impartial Disendowment in Ireland as our standard of measurement, and applying it to the recent returns, what is it that we find? Why, that there are in the present House of Commons thirty-six more members who came up to that mark than there were in the old House. Nor is this all—for in by far the larger number of the borough elections this question constituted an element in the process by which candidates for the representation were tried. Is it fair, is it truthful, is it possible, in the face of these results, to assert that the policy of the Liberation Society has been repudiated by the country? On the contrary, is it not clear that the active and sagacious efforts of their Electoral Committee, to scatter the seeds of truth over the soil of the constituencies, have been crowned with a gratifying measure of success—far greater, indeed, than they would have been justified in anticipating? Scarcely nine months have elapsed since Mr. Miall brought forward his motion in Parliament. Few men expected anything better for it than that it would be bowed out with contempt. Whereas, it has quietly made way among the constituencies, and is now represented in Parliament by a large accession of strength.

How that strength may be best turned to account, under the circumstances, is a query which cannot be answered off-hand. It will require, and, doubtless, will receive, mature consideration. Meanwhile, we trust our friends will remit nothing of their wonted vigilance and energy. The Committee of the Liberation Society, as will appear by their advertisement in another column, are far from bemoaning either their achievements or their prospects. Let them be heartily sustained. It will be their duty to plan a new Parliamentary campaign, and we have no fear lest they should fail either in courage or prudence. We augur for them solid success. But, whilst they will remain at their posts, unflinching and undismayed, their numerous supporters throughout the kingdom should also be doing their own special work. It seems morally certain that another General Election must be resorted to before long. To prepare for that, ought to be the noiseless, but, persevering work of the friends of religious equality during the interval. Too generally, we fear, they have neglected the register. Let them be persuaded, however, that minute and painstaking attention to that is a main element of future success. Their arrangements with a view to enrolling new votes, ought to be made forthwith. They need not be expensive. They demand chiefly some talent for construction, backed by dogged persistency in the application of it. The process may seem slow, but it is sure. We may gain an entrance by sapping where we could not force one by assault. Timely labour in this direction will repay itself tenfold. We have gained ground—we are gaining ground—we shall gain ground, if we be true to ourselves and our principles. A fig for our casualties! they are not irreparable. They signify nothing that need discourage us. We must be content to take the rough with the smooth, and be thankful that, although unfortunate, we have not been unsuccessful.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN AUSTRALIA.

The Reverend J. L. Poore, who, rather more than three years ago, departed to Australia, in company with the Reverend R. Fletcher, to undertake an oversight and extension of the operations of the Colonial Missionary Society in that country—has returned to England, within the last few days, on an errand of great interest and importance. During his sojourn in Australia, Mr. Poore has become intimately acquainted with the colony of Victoria, and has twice visited and thoroughly traversed the colonies of New South Wales, Southern Australia, and Tasmania. It may be remembered by many of our readers, that, under the impulse given to the churches by Mr. Poore's visits and labours, the sum of 20,000*l.* has been raised in New South Wales, and we believe some 10,000*l.* in Tasmania for the erection of new chapels. But as Mr. Poore has gradually become acquainted with the religious condition and wants of these colonies, and has discovered the anxiety of the people for Christian privileges, and their willingness to support a good and efficient ministry, he has found it necessary to direct his attention to the obtaining immediately a new supply of MEN for the great work opening up in the new English nation so rapidly developing in Australia. When Mr. Poore left this country he expected other labourers speedily to follow him and his co-adjutor; but the Colonial Missionary Society has proved unable to sustain the burden of providing them and sending them forth. In these circumstances, Mr. Poore has come to England for six months, with the principal object of obtaining sixteen ministers for the Australian colonies. He seeks men of mark and power—the best England can give to her sons who have gone to lay the foundations of a new empire in a country rich in all that is essential to material greatness. We learn that the requisite funds for the passage of these ministers to Australia have been provided and brought home by Mr. Poore; and that he is able to give definite information and assurances, almost amounting to guarantees, with respect to their ade-

quate maintenance on reaching the colonies. We hope the right men may be found, and that Mr. Poore may be the means of awakening both ministers and churches in England to their responsibilities to our expatriated sons and daughters in our colonial possessions. Mr. Poore will be able to give much valuable information while in England, respecting the general wants and capabilities of the colonies he now knows so well; and may thus assist to give certainty and reasonableness to English notions of Australian emigration and trade; by which means he will indirectly keep the soundness and strength of the directly religious efforts made in, and on behalf of, these colonies. Mr. Poore will also need money, not, however, for wealthy and prosperous places, but for distant and isolated parts, where, as yet, colonial life is a struggle merely to exist. And surely the money of English Christians will not be denied to the spiritual necessities of these out-posts of Anglo-Saxon civilisation; for we look for large, present, and long-enduring results, from a mission so comprehensive as that Mr. Poore is now amongst us to advocate, if managed, as we believe it will be, with due regard to the adaptation of the agency provided, to the energy and freedom and broad intelligence of a young and enterprising community.

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF THE MAYNOOTH QUESTION.

At the declaration of the poll for West Kent at Maidstone, on Wednesday, Mr. Whatman, M.P., entered into some explanation of a correspondence which had taken place between Sir Culling Eardley and himself during the recent canvass. Sir Culling, though wholly opposed to the Maynooth Grant, had refused to support Mr. Masters Smith because of his vote against the policy of Lord Palmerston with respect to the Chinese question, and in giving his suffrage to the Liberal candidates he had expressed his approbation of a compromise suggested by the Roman Catholics themselves, in order to obviate all future contention respecting the grant—to the effect that the College of Maynooth should be transferred, once for all, to the Catholics, and a sum of money be paid them in satisfaction of all claims for the annual payment made ever since seven years before the union between England and Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

In reference to these remarks, Sir C. E. Eardley writes to *The Times* as follows:—

That proposal was the making over the buildings to the Roman Catholics, and the payment of a sum of money; not "in satisfaction of all claims for the annual payment," which might seem to mean such a sum as would produce interest equal to the present annual payment, but in satisfaction of all vested interests. This proposal, carried into effect in a liberal spirit, means giving the Roman Catholics such a sum as would have carried on the institution till every alumnus in it had terminated his period of study. That period is eight years. It might probably be arranged between the parties, for the money to be applied to the Roman Catholic University of Ireland, which is much in want of funds. In so delicate a matter I am sure you will feel that it is essential to prevent misapprehension.

THE BISHOPRIC OF NORWICH.—The accuracy of the statement that Mr. Pelham has been appointed to the bishopric of Norwich has been questioned; but yesterday's *Times* states that official information of the appointment has been received at Norwich. But Dr. Hinds cannot resign nor Mr. Pelham succeed to the bishopric without a special Act of Parliament. *The Record* says:—"The *Times* has spoken as if this appointment were solely to be attributed to Lord Shaftesbury's influence with the Prime Minister. But what will our contemporary say when we now tell him that we are in a position to state with confidence that Mr. Pelham was recommended to the Premier as a fit person to be elected to the bench by Sir Benjamin Hall himself, the member for Marylebone?"

SEIZURE FOR CHURCH-RATES, LLANVAPLEY.—On the 26th ultimo, one side of bacon weighing 85 lbs., was taken from Mr. Nicholas Morgan, of Tykenol, the amount of his rate being 15s. 5d.; and one side of bacon, weighing 76 lbs., was taken from Mr. Thomas Parry, of Cefuddwylwyd, the amount of his rate being only 4s. 3d. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Parry are respectable farmers. Both are Dissenters from principle and conviction, and both are renowned for their hospitality, generosity, integrity, and peaceful disposition.—*Star of Gwent*.

ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.—There have been reports of the alarming illness of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. *The Bristol Gazette* is authorised to state that Dr. Watson and Dr. Burroughs, having been in great anxiety about him, now pronounce the bishop to be out of danger, but in a state of extreme weakness, and unable for the present to transact any of the duties connected with his diocese.

THE CHURCH AND THE POOR.—The friends of the Church of Scotland met on Wednesday, not, as in former days, to demand additional endowments from the State, as the only means of overtaking the heathenism of the poor; but as excellent Volunteers, who now believe and proclaim "that the General Assembly's Endowment Scheme" has "only to be vigorously followed out to secure for the inhabitants of every destitute locality the necessary supply of the means of grace." This revolution of sentiment in years so few is most extraordinary. Twelve years ago heathen darkness was declared to be again overspreading the land, and Parliament was flooded

with petitions to assist in striking new lights, because Voluntarism had failed sadly to keep pace with increasing darkness. Now, the leaders of the Church have ceased, after being defeated, to knock at the State Treasury, and have discovered that their own voluntarism is fully equal to supply all "the inhabitants with the necessary means of grace." This is progress in the right direction.—*Edinburgh News*.

Religious Intelligence.

VISIT OF THE REVEREND HOLLOWAY HELMORE (AFRICAN MISSIONARY) TO STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—On Sunday, the 22nd March, special religious services were held at the Independent Chapel, on occasion of the safe arrival in England, and visit to this town, of the Rev. Holloway Helmore (second son of the late Rev. Thomas Helmore, for many years pastor of the Independent Chapel, Stratford-on-Avon), who, for upwards of seventeen years, has laboured in South Africa in co-operation with the London Missionary Society. Owing to the long period the late Mr. Helmore and his family had been connected with Rother-street Chapel and the British schools, and the general esteem in which they are held throughout the town and neighbourhood, the occasion assumed somewhat of a public character, and excited great interest amongst all classes of society. On Sunday afternoon all the school children of the Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan denominations, as also the Wilmore Independent Sunday School children, numbering about 700, assembled at Rother-street Chapel and were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Helmore. In the evening of the same day Mr. Helmore delivered an impressive sermon at the Independent Chapel. The aisles, children's galleries, and the school-room adjoining, was crammed in every part. On the following day, Monday, the rev. gentleman was invited by his friends to a public breakfast at the Shakespeare Hotel, which was attended by the ministers of the town and district, and about sixty of the members of the Rother-street Chapel congregation and friends of other religious denominations. Amongst those present were the Rev. J. W. Percy, pastor of Brook-street Chapel, Warwick; Alexander Ewing, of Gosport (brother to Rev. John Ewing, the present pastor of Rother-street Chapel); Thomas Pardoe (Home Mission); Thomas Brothwood (Wesleyan); and H. Philipin (Baptist), of Alcester; Messrs. W. Canning, John Kent, W. Stephenson, H. Perrott, T. P. Hyde, and G. H. Kent, &c., &c. The Rev. J. W. Percy occupied the chair. After an address from the chairman, the Rev. Holloway Helmore, who was warmly applauded, contrasted the period of his father's entering upon the ministry at Stratford-on-Avon, with the present period. How different the state of the town, when he (the speaker) came, to what it now was! When his father came to Stratford, the Independent chapel in Rother-street, was a very small and mean conventicle. Cock-fighting and other vices were openly practised in the streets. He might say, that the street now called Windsor-street, was then known as "Hell-lane." His father established the British schools, and in a short time after the Independent chapel was enlarged. The Baptist chapel might be considered as an off-shoot of his father's chapel, and, without disparagement, he might say the Wesleyans had benefited by such exertions. Mr. William Canning in an appropriate speech, bore testimony to the low ebb of society in this town at the period when the late Mr. Helmore came to Stratford; as also to the reformation brought about by him. The Rev. Alexander Ewing, the Rev. T. Brothwood, and other gentlemen followed, and these interesting services were brought to a close at half-past one o'clock.

HORTON AND AIREDALE COLLEGES.—On Friday evening last, April 3rd, the usual meeting of the students of these institutions was held at Airedale College. Besides about forty students, there were present, the Revs. Professor Frazer, M.A., J. R. Campbell, M.A., J. Marsden, B.A., J. R. Heeder, W. Thomas, W. Shillito, J. Williams. After tea, addresses of a nature suitable to the occasion were given by these ministers to the students; after which, speeches expressive of Christian union and warmheartedness were made by most of the students. The proceedings throughout were of a highly interesting character. It is usual for the students of both institutions to meet once a year at each college. The meeting at Horton College was held some weeks ago. That last Friday was to return the kindness then manifested by the Horton students.

"The SUFFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION" held its spring meetings at Halesworth, on the 8th and 9th inst. The introductory sermon was preached on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. John Raven, of Ipswich, subject:—"The Pentecostal Gift." The Union sermon on Thursday morning, by the Rev. A. Tyler, of Bury St. Edmunds, subject:—"The Present Safety and Ultimate Triumph of the Church." The Lord's Supper was administered by the Rev. E. Jones, of Ipswich. The members met for conference at three o'clock, P.M.; and a public meeting was held in the evening, when addresses were delivered by the Revs. Henry Coleman, of Wickhambrook, and John Flower of Beccles.

MILITARY PRESENTATION TO A DISSENTING MINISTER.—On Saturday last, an elegant silver sugar basin and salver were presented in the garrison school-room, at the barracks, to Mr. H. Cresswell, minister of the Independent Chapel, Guildhall-street, in this city, by the non-commissioned officers and men of the 79th Cameron Highlanders. The basin, which is of a chaste design, bearing the initials "H. C.," has an appropriate handle, forming the

figure of St. Andrew, emblematical of Scotland, and on the salver is engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Henry Cresswell, by the non-commissioned officers and men of the 79th Cameron Highlanders, as a recognition of the affection he manifested towards them during their stay in Canterbury, as a remembrance of the high esteem with which he was regarded by the soldiers of the above regiment. March, 1857." After the presentation of the plate, the rev. gentleman delivered a very appropriate address to the non-commissioned officers and men assembled.—*Canterbury Journal*.

CHORLTON, MANCHESTER.—On Friday morning, the recognition services were held in connection with the settlement of the Rev. Arthur Mursell, as pastor of the Baptist Church assembling for worship in Grosvenor-street, Chorlton. The minister's brother, the Rev. James Mursell, of Kettering, offered the ordination prayer and addressed the members, and the charge was delivered to the pastor by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester, the pastor's father. A tea meeting was held in the evening, when several eloquent addresses were delivered.—*Manchester Examiner*.

A BISHOP PREACHING IN THE OPEN AIR.—At the consecration of the cemetery connected with the important town of Keighley, the Bishop of Ripon, instead of sending the assembled multitude away fasting to their houses, seized the opportunity, and with great earnestness and effect addressed them in the open air. The crowd listened with riveted attention, and with almost the silence of the dead, whose remains will rest beneath the ground on which they stood. All were astonished at such a sermon, from such a person, in such a place, and quietly went their way, under a deep and we trust lasting impression of the solemnity of the occasion.—*Darlington and Stockton Times*.

RETURN OF THE REV. WM. ELLIS FROM MADAGASCAR.—Mr. Ellis has returned in health and safety. Although his stay at the capital of Madagascar was limited to five weeks, he received great attention and kindness from the Queen and the native authorities, and from the Prince, her son, and the native Christians. The laws against Christianity are not repealed, but their enforcement is greatly relaxed, and since the year 1849 there have been no acts of violent persecution.

Correspondence.

UNITARIANS AND "THE INQUIRER" NEWS-PAPER.

To the Editor of *The Nonconformist*.

SIR.—You have become, I see, a sort of court of appeal from *The Inquirer* (Unitarian). Dr. Hutton, dissenting from the newspaper of his own Church, turns to you in protest, and his letter appears in the same number which copies a second article from *The Inquirer*, hardly less objectionable than the first.

It was my fortune, many years ago, to live under the same roof with a worthy old lady who divided mankind into Whigs and Tories and Unitarians and Trinitarians, and very hardly the Tories and Trinitarians sometimes fared in her judgments, full of the milk of human kindness though she was. It chanced, in one of our conversations together on the orthodox, that I grew rather testy, and exclaimed "Oh, you're such a bigot!" Though a woman she was silenced and left me the last word. But next morning she said to me, "Mr. —, you called me a bigot last night; I thought I ere were no Unitarian bigots?" "No Unitarian bigots, Mrs. —?" I replied; "you were never more mistaken in your life. It is one of our besetting sins, to think that all enlightenment and liberality and charity dwell with us, and all darkness and persecution and intolerance with the orthodox. There are many Unitarian bigots." "I believe you are right," rejoined my intelligent old friend, "I have thought over your accusation, and am afraid I have been a bigot all my life."

I know not whether if I were to make the same charge against the writer of the articles in *The Inquirer*, he would sleep upon it and wake up in the morning to confession; but I certainly think him open to the reproach, and could wish, as a Unitarian, that his pages breathed a more genial and friendly spirit towards Trinitarian Nonconformists. I know their faults as I know our own. Were our virtues better known to each other, we should be more tolerant friends and truer Christians.

With sentiments of respect, I am, dear Sir,

A UNITARIAN NONCON.

Durham County, April 10, 1857.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of *The Nonconformist*.

Melbourne, Jan. 20, 1857.

SIR.—Although a stranger to you personally, I have the satisfaction of reading your paper; and without flattering you with assurances of the value of your periodical, &c., &c., I merely express my earnest hope that your editorial bow may long abide in its strength.

The object of my writing this is, that through you I may seek to waken public attention to the dwellers on this side the globe, and that those industrious men who are battling with difficulties in England and barely vegetating, may gather courage, and turn their attention to Victoria, where plenty of work and good wages may be had by all who seek and are able and willing to labour. But, Sir, let me guard this remark, that it be not misconstrued. You will observe there is work for the labourer, not occupation for the amateur. In past years, we have had a class of men landing on our shores without the knowledge of a trade; very many who have called on me I have, on inquiry, found ignorant of any specific occupation—junior clerks, collectors, commission agents, &c., &c., "who are not particular what they do; they can turn their hand to anything." Can you make a door? No. Can you graft a tree? Cut out a coat? No. Manage a grocery store? Understand the drapery? Kill a sheep? No—all no. Thus young men of good education, whose fond parents thought it ungenteel to teach their boys a trade, land on these shores with the ability of only hewing wood, or

making roads, at which they are beaten by stronger and abler hands; while others who, from previous training, are really able to turn their hands to some one trade or occupation, soon get employ, and, if steady and industrious, gradually go a-head. But, Sir, this is rather a digression. My present effort is to get industrious, sober, hard-working men to think seriously of this fine colony. That we want labour will be apparent, when I assure you that the Government propose devoting more than a quarter of a million of money to emigration purposes, with the hope of thereby securing an addition to our population in 1857, of—say 30,000 souls.

February.

Since writing the foregoing, the Victoria Parliament have brought in and passed a bill for the purpose of carrying out an efficient system of emigration from Britain. By the bill in question, the Governor is empowered to appoint an agent for Victoria, to be sent from this place. Under this agent will be placed six sub-agents, whose duty it will be to point out to the industrious of the United Kingdom the many and great advantages Victoria presents. Of course this agent for Victoria will be a man of high respectability and great responsibility, as you may assume, when informed that, owing to the very heavy sums (millions) that will pass through his hands, it has been deemed necessary by the Parliament that he provide security to the extent of 10,000. As to who this agent will be, and where in London he may establish the emigration-office, I am unable at present to state; the bill having only passed the house last night, that information thereof might be forwarded by the Overland Mail of to-morrow.

Many who read these lines will probably exclaim, "Well, and what of all this? I like England too well to leave it, and would rather spend my days in it on bread and water than go to Victoria and live upon the fat of the land. Well, I should be sorry to disturb the contented mind of such philosophy, and will not therefore attempt it. I appeal to the young married couples in the various towns and villages of England—the husband, a hard-working, industrious, sober artisan, or farm-labourer; the wife, assisting by her industry to get together a few pounds in anticipation of the expenses of a coming or increasing family. I would address a word to such and say: My friends, have you heard of Australia? has no one spoken to you of Victoria—a fine, young, wealthy, and healthy country, where any and every steady man can do well if he will, with millions of acres of land yet to be sold at 20s. per acre; no poor-rates, assessed taxes, or union-houses, for the simple reason that there really are no poor (I speak after the English meaning); assessed taxes are not required; union-houses are only wanted in old countries where unhappily too many poor are to be found to need such an institution. Moreover, young friends, let me remind you that while we have a season in Victoria which renders it necessary to have our comfortable wood fires, we never have that biting, pain-giving frost which so sorely tries the poor industrious men of England, no frozen-out gardeners here, no river navigation stopped by ice, no snow drifts to prevent the running on railways or cause the blocking up of turnpike roads; no no, none of these. We have winter, and in winter we enjoy a fire, and in winter we have pelting rains, but no snow, no ice except on distant highlands or mountain tops. Winter in Victoria is a verdant season, vegetation is luxuriant then; all we need may be comprehended in a snug house, comfortable fire, good mackintosh, sound boots, a temperate life, and a thankful spirit. Surely these advantages are worthy of your consideration. Ah, but we have no money to take us out, and this Victoria is such a long way off. To meet and overcome the first difficulty this Government have appropriated over a quarter of a million of money; and if, upon reflection, you think favourably of this country, I would advise you to watch the papers or get your minister or some friend to do so for you; for by the next mail the agent will no doubt leave here, and, on his arrival in England, make public the means whereby such as you can get to Victoria; and with respect to the distance, of what consequence is it, when you are once on board, whether you sail five or twelve thousand miles? The passage is a decidedly healthy one, and it is too often the grumbling spirit of the passengers when it is not a pleasant one. To the young married couples of Britain I respectfully say think about Victoria, talk about Victoria, read about Victoria, emigrate to Victoria. But then I have a few words more. Does your husband go of an evening to the pot-house? Does he sometimes come home a little the worse for liquor? Stop where you are, if not you'll soon be a widow. Is your wife a slattern, slipshod, dissatisfied sort of woman? Well, you had better not entertain the thought of emigration; but if the husband is sober and industrious, and the wife active and cheerful, why then see about selling your chairs and tables, that you may start for Victoria.

F. I. SARGOOD.

THE AFFAIRS OF NATAL.

To the Editor of The Nonconformist.

SIR,—I take the liberty of forwarding you the following extracts from a communication recently received from Natal, South Africa, in the belief that they will prove interesting to some, at least, of your readers. The first extract will show the suspicions that have been awakened in the writer's mind, and the minds of others, with regard to a—for this colony—very large appropriation of public money for "native purposes." Whether these suspicions may or may not turn out to be well founded, one thing is abundantly clear, and that is, that the people are on the alert, alive to the tricks of Government, and prepared to make a demonstration against any attempt, either open or covert, to endow the favourite, but—in this instance, and as yet—not dominant Church.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

JAMES GROSVENOR.

Cliff House, Hove, Brighton, April 6.

"Our new Governor, his Excellency John Scott, Esq., seems an energetic man, and is well spoken of by those who have had an interview with him. From a notice or two which has appeared in the Government Gazette, I judge he is investigating the past history of the colony and the policy of his predecessors. His great difficulty will be the native question, which is something like the Irish question with you—in everybody's way. I am happy to say our Charter—by which I mean our new Constitution—makes no provision for State pay to any denomination of religionists; but the Reserved Civil List of 8,750*l.* per annum appropriates 5,000*l.* to the very

anomalous object of "native purposes," which may mean almost anything, and some strongly suspect that it means a large annual grant to Bishop Colenso for ecclesiastical purposes, in connection with the natives. There is nothing to hinder such being the case but the will of his Excellency, he having the exclusive control of this sum. There is a talk of making this one of the questions upon which members of the Legislative Council should be returned, and of pledging them to use every means to make this 5,000*l.* subject to the control of the Council."

"The sugar enterprise seems progressing satisfactorily. Although the floods of April last did great damage, there is every prospect of an export next year of at least 100 tons seaward, over and above what goes to the interior.

"There is at present a great deal of building going on here (Pietermaritzburg), and a vast improvement in the style of building and materials. We now get good colonial materials of all kinds—timber, tiles, bricks, and lime."

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

The elections for the various constituencies of the United Kingdom have terminated, and we now give a complete statement of their results. Members are classified according to their declared opinions upon general politics, the "Irish Independent Opposition" being ranked as they usually vote—with the Conservative party.

| ENGLISH AND WELSH BOROUGHES, | LIB. | CON. |
|---|------|------|
| Abingdon.—Mr. J. T. Norris ... | 1 | — |
| Andover.—Alderman Cubitt ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. Fortescue ... | 1 | — |
| Arundel.—Lord E. Howard ... | 1 | — |
| Ashburton.—Mr. Moffatt ... | 1 | — |
| Ashton-under-Lyne.—Mr. Hindley ... | 1 | — |
| Aylesbury.—Mr. Bernard ... | — | 1 |
| Sir R. Bethell ... | 1 | — |
| Banbury.—Mr. Tancred ... | 1 | — |
| Barnstaple.—Sir W. Fraser ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. Laurie ... | — | 1 |
| Bath.—Sir A. H. Elton ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Tite ... | 1 | — |
| Beaumaris.—Mr. W. O. Stanley ... | 1 | — |
| Bedford.—Mr. Whitbread ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Barnard ... | 1 | — |
| Beverley.—Hon. W. J. Denison ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. E. A. Glover ... | 1 | — |
| Bewdley.—Mr. T. Winnington ... | 1 | — |
| Birmingham.—Mr. Muntz ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Scholefield ... | 1 | — |
| Blackburn.—Mr. Pilkington ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Hornby ... | — | 1 |
| Bodmin.—Captain Vivian ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Wyld ... | 1 | — |
| Bolton.—Captain Grey ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. Crook ... | 1 | — |
| Boston.—Mr. H. Ingram ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. W. H. Adams ... | — | 1 |
| Bradford.—Mr. Wickham ... | — | 1 |
| General Thompson ... | 1 | — |
| Brecon.—Colonel Watkins ... | 1 | — |
| Bridgenorth.—Mr. H. Whitmore ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. J. Pritchard ... | — | 1 |
| Bridgewater.—Colonel Tynte ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Kinglake ... | 1 | — |
| Bridport.—Mr. Hodgson ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. T. A. Mitchell ... | 1 | — |
| Brighton.—Admiral Pechell ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Coningham ... | 1 | — |
| Bristol.—Mr. W. G. Langton ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. H. Berkeley ... | 1 | — |
| Buckingham.—Sir H. Verney ... | 1 | — |
| General Hall ... | — | 1 |
| Bury.—Mr. R. N. Phillips ... | 1 | — |
| Bury St. Edmund's.—Earl Jermyn ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. Harcastle ... | 1 | — |
| Calne.—Sir F. W. Williams ... | 1 | — |
| Cambridge.—Mr. Macaulay ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. A. Steuart ... | — | 1 |
| Cambridge University.—Mr. L. Wigram ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. Walpole ... | — | 1 |
| Canterbury.—Mr. H. B. Johnstone ... | — | 1 |
| Sir W. Somerville ... | 1 | — |
| Cardiff.—Colonel Stuart ... | 1 | — |
| Cardigan.—Mr. E. P. Pryse ... | — | 1 |
| Carlisle.—Sir J. Graham ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. H. Hodgson ... | — | 1 |
| Carmarthen.—Mr. D. Morris ... | 1 | — |
| Carnarvon.—Mr. B. Hughes ... | — | 1 |
| Chatham.—Sir F. Smith ... | — | 1 |
| Cheltenham.—Captain F. W. Berkeley ... | 1 | — |
| Chester.—Earl Grosvenor ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Salisbury ... | 1 | — |
| Chichester.—Lord H. G. Lennox ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. J. A. Smith ... | 1 | — |
| Chippenham.—Captain Boldero ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. R. P. Nisbet ... | — | 1 |
| Christchurch.—Admiral Walcott ... | — | 1 |
| Gloucester.—Mr. Mullins ... | — | 1 |
| Hon. Mr. Bathurst ... | — | 1 |
| Clitheroe.—Mr. J. T. Hopwood ... | 1 | — |
| Cockermouth.—Mr. J. Steel ... | 1 | — |
| Lord Naas ... | — | 1 |
| Colchester.—Mr. Miller ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. Rebow ... | 1 | — |
| Coventry.—Mr. Ellice, sen. ... | 1 | — |
| Sir J. Paxton ... | 1 | — |
| Cricklade.—Mr. Neeld ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. A. L. Goddard ... | — | 1 |
| Dartmouth.—Mr. Caird ... | 1 | — |
| Denbigh District.—Mr. Manwaring ... | — | 1 |
| Derby.—Mr. Bass ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Beale ... | 1 | — |
| Devizes.—Mr. Taylor ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Griffiths ... | — | 1 |

| ENGLISH AND WELSH BOROUGHES, | LIB. | CON. |
|--|------|------|
| Devonport.—Sir E. Perry ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. J. Wilson ... | 1 | — |
| Dorchester.—Mr. R. B. Sheridan ... | 1 | — |
| Captain Sturt ... | — | 1 |
| Dover.—Mr. B. Osborne ... | 1 | — |
| Sir W. Russell ... | 1 | — |
| Droitwich.—Sir J. Pakington ... | — | 1 |
| Dudley.—Mr. H. B. Sheridan ... | 1 | — |
| Durham.—Mr. Atherton ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Mowbray ... | — | 1 |
| East Retford.—Viscount Galway ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. Foljambe ... | 1 | — |
| Evesham.—Sir H. Willoughby ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. Holland ... | 1 | — |
| Exeter.—Mr. Divett ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Gard ... | — | 1 |
| Eye.—Sir E. Kerrison ... | — | 1 |
| Falmouth.—Mr. S. Gurney ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. F. Baring ... | 1 | — |
| Finsbury.—Mr. T. Duncombe ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. W. Cox ... | 1 | — |
| Flint.—Sir J. Hanmer ... | 1 | — |
| Frome.—Mr. D. Nicoll ... | 1 | — |
| Gateshead.—Mr. Hutt ... | 1 | — |
| Colchester.—Alderman Sir R. Carden ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. Price ... | 1 | — |
| Grantham.—Hon. J. F. Tollemache ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. W. E. Welby ... | — | 1 |
| Great Yarmouth.—Mr. McCullagh ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Watkin ... | 1 | — |
| Greenwich.—Sir W. Codrington ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Townsend ... | 1 | — |
| Grimsby.—Lord Worsley ... | 1 | — |
| Guildford.—Mr. R. D. Mangles ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Bovill ... | — | 1 |
| Halifax.—Sir C. Wood ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. F. Crossley ... | 1 | — |
| Harwich.—Mr. Bagshaw ... | 1 | — |
| Major Warburton ... | 1 | — |
| Hastings.—Mr. F. North ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. P. F. Robertson ... | 1 | — |
| Haverfordwest.—Mr. Phillips ... | 1 | — |
| Helstone.—Mr. Truman ... | 1 | — |
| Hereford.—Mr. G. Clive ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. H. M. Clifford ... | 1 | — |
| Hertford.—Mr. Cowper ... | 1 | — |
| Sir Minto Farquhar ... | — | 1 |
| High Wycombe.—Sir G. Dashwood ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. M. T. Smith ... | 1 | — |
| Honiton.—Mr. J. Locke ... | 1 | — |
| Major Wortley ... | — | 1 |
| Horsham.—Mr. W. R. S. Fitzgerald ... | — | 1 |
| Huddersfield.—Mr. Akroyd ... | 1 | — |
| Hull.—Mr. Clay ... | 1 | — |
| Lord Ashley ... | — | 1 |
| Huntingdon.—General Peel ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. T. Baring ... | — | 1 |
| Hythe.—Sir J. Ramsden ... | 1 | — |
| Ipswich.—Mr. J. C. Cobbold ... | — | 1 |
| Colonel Adair ... | 1 | — |
| Kendal.—Mr. G. C. Glyn ... | 1 | — |
| Kidderminster.—Mr. Lowe ... | 1 | — |
| Knaresborough.—Mr. Woodd ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. Collins ... | — | 1 |
| Lambeth.—Mr. Roupell ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. W. Williams ... | 1 | — |
| Lancaster.—Mr. Gregson ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Garnett ... | — | 1 |
| Launceston.—Hon. J. Percy ... | — | 1 |
| Leeds.—Mr. Baines ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. R. Hall ... | — | 1 |
| Leicester.—Mr. Biggs ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. Harris ... | 1 | — |
| Leominster.—Mr. G. Hardy ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. H. Willoughby ... | 4 | 1 |
| Lewes.—Hon. H. Brand ... | 1 | — |
| Hon. H. Fitzroy ... | 1 | — |
| Lichfield.—Lord A. Paget ... | 1 | — |
| Lord Sandon ... | 1 | — |
| Lincoln.—Major Sibthorp ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. G. F. Heneage ... | — | 1 |
| Liskeard.—Mr. Grey ... | 1 | — |
| Liverpool.—Mr. Horsfall ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. J. C. Ewart ... | 1 | — |
| London, City.—Lord J. Russell ... | 1 | — |
| Baron Rothschild ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. R. W. Crawford ... | 1 | — |
| Sir J. Duke ... | 1 | — |
| Ludlow.—Hon. P. Herbert ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. Botfield ... | — | 1 |
| Lyme Regis.—Colonel Pinney ... | 1 | — |
| Lymington.—Sir J. R. Carnac ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. A. Mackinnon ... | 1 | — |
| Lynn Regis.—Lord Stanley ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. J. H. Gurney ... | 1 | — |
| Macclesfield.—Mr. Brocklehurst ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. E. C. Egerton ... | — | 1 |
| Maidstone.—Mr. A. B. Hope ... | — | 1 |
| Captain Scott ... | — | 1 |
| Maldon.—Mr. Western ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. B. Moore ... | — | 1 |
| Malmesbury.—Mr. Luce ... | 1 | — |
| Malton.—Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam ... | 1 | — |
| Mr. J. Brown ... | 1 | — |
| Manchester.—Mr. J. A. Turner ... | 1 | — |
| Sir J. Potter ... | 1 | — |
| Marlborough.—Lord E. Bruce ... | — | 1 |
| Mr. H. B. Baring ... | — | 1 |
| Marlow.—Colonel Knox ... | — | 1 |
| Colonel T. P. Williams ... | — | 1 |
| Marylebone.—Sir B. Hall ... | 1 | — |
| Lord Ebrington ... | 1 | — |
| Merthyr Tydfil.—Mr. H. A. Bruce ... | — | 1 |
| Midhurst.—Mr. S. Warren ... | — | 1 |
| Monmouth.—Mr. C. Bailey ... | — | 1 |
| Montgomery.—Mr. D. Pugh ... | — | 1 |
| Morpeth.—Sir G. Grey ... | — | 1 |

| ENGLISH AND WELSH BOROUGHES. | | LIB. CON. | ENGLISH AND WELSH BOROUGHES. | | LIB. CON. | ENGLISH AND WELSH COUNTIES. | | LIB. CON. |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| Newark.—Earl of Lincoln | ... | 1 | Whitehaven.—Mr. Hildyard | ... | 1 | Northumberland, N.—Lord Ossulston | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Handley | ... | 1 | Wigan.—Mr. Woods | ... | 1 | Lord Lovaine | ... | 1 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Mr. Ridley | ... | 1 | Mr. Powell | ... | 1 | Northumberland, S.—Hon. H. G. Liddell | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Headlam | ... | 1 | Wilton.—Mr. Antrobus | ... | 1 | Mr. W. B. Beaumont | ... | 1 |
| Newcastle-under-Line.—Mr. Christy | ... | 1 | Winchester.—Sir J. D. East | ... | 1 | Nottinghamshire, N.—Lord R. Clinton | ... | 1 |
| Mr. W. Jackson | ... | 1 | Mr. J. B. Carter | ... | 1 | Mr. J. E. Denison | ... | 1 |
| Newport, Isle of Wight.—Mr. Buxton | ... | 1 | Windsor.—Mr. Vansittart | ... | 1 | Nottinghamshire, S.—Vis. Newark | ... | 1 |
| Capt. Mangles | ... | 1 | Mr. C. W. Grenfell | ... | 1 | Mr. W. H. Barrow | ... | 1 |
| Northallerton.—Mr. W. B. Wrightson | ... | 1 | Wolverhampton.—Hon. C. P. Villiers | ... | 1 | Oxfordshire.—Mr. Henley | ... | 1 |
| Northampton.—Mr. V. Smith | ... | 1 | Mr. Thornely | ... | 1 | Mr. G. V. Harcourt | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Gilpin | ... | 1 | Woodstock.—Marquis of Blandford | ... | 1 | Colonel North | ... | 1 |
| Norwich.—Viscount Bury | ... | 1 | Worcester.—Mr. Laslett | ... | 1 | Pembrokeshire.—Lord Emlyn | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Schneider | ... | 1 | Mr. O. Ricardo | ... | 1 | Radnorshire.—Sir J. B. Walsh | ... | 1 |
| Nottingham.—Mr. Walter | ... | 1 | York.—Colonel Smyth | ... | 1 | Rutlandshire.—Hon. G. J. Heathcote | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Paget | ... | 1 | Mr. Westhead | ... | 1 | Hon. G. J. Noel | ... | 1 |
| Oldham.—Mr. Cobbett | ... | 1 | ENGLISH AND WELSH COUNTIES. | | | Shropshire, N.—Mr. J. W. Dod | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Platt | ... | 1 | Anglesea.—Sir R. Bulkeley | ... | 1 | Mr. Hill | ... | 1 |
| Oxford City.—Mr. Langston | ... | 1 | Bedfordshire.—Mr. F. H. Russell | ... | 1 | Shropshire, S.—Lord Newport | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Neate | ... | 1 | Colonel Gilpin | ... | 1 | Hon. R. W. Clive | ... | 1 |
| Oxford University.—Mr. Gladstone | ... | 1 | Berkshire.—Mr. R. Palmer | ... | 1 | Somersetshire, E.—Mr. Miles | ... | 1 |
| Sir W. Heathcote | ... | 1 | Hon. P. P. Bouverie | ... | 1 | Colonel Knatchbull | ... | 1 |
| Pembroke.—Sir J. Owen | ... | 1 | Mr. G. H. Vansittart | ... | 1 | Somersetshire, W.—Mr. Moody | ... | 1 |
| Peterborough.—Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam | ... | 1 | Breconshire.—Sir J. Bailey | ... | 1 | Mr. G. Langton | ... | 1 |
| T. Hankey | ... | 1 | Buckinghamshire.—Mr. Disraeli | ... | 1 | Staffordshire, N.—Mr. Adderley | ... | 1 |
| Petersfield.—Sir W. Jolliffe | ... | 1 | Mr. Du Pré | ... | 1 | Mr. Child | ... | 1 |
| Plymouth.—Mr. Collier | ... | 1 | Hon. C. Cavendish | ... | 1 | Staffordshire, S.—Mr. Foley | ... | 1 |
| Mr. J. White | ... | 1 | Cambridgeshire.—Hon. E. T. Yorke | ... | 1 | Mr. Foster | ... | 1 |
| Pontefract.—Mr. M. Milnes | ... | 1 | Mr. E. Ball | ... | 1 | Suffolk, W.—Mr. H. S. Waddington | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Wood | ... | 1 | Mr. Adeane | ... | 1 | Mr. P. Bennett | ... | 1 |
| Poole.—Mr. D. Seymour | ... | 1 | Cardiganshire.—Lord Lisburne | ... | 1 | Suffolk, E.—Lord Henniker | ... | 1 |
| Mr. G. W. Franklyn | ... | 1 | Carmarthenshire.—Mr. D. Jones | ... | 1 | Sir F. Kelly | ... | 1 |
| Portsmouth.—Sir J. Elphinstone | ... | 1 | Mr. D. S. Davies | ... | 1 | Surrey, E.—Mr. Locke King | ... | 1 |
| Sir F. Baring | ... | 1 | Carnarvonshire.—Hon. Colonel Pennant | ... | 1 | Mr. Alcock | ... | 1 |
| Preston.—Mr. C. Grenfell | ... | 1 | Cheshire, N.—Mr. W. T. Egerton | ... | 1 | Surrey, W.—Mr. Briscoe | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Cross | ... | 1 | Mr. G. C. Legh | ... | 1 | Mr. H. Drummond | ... | 1 |
| Radnor.—Sir G. C. Lewis | ... | 1 | Cheshire, S.—Mr. Tollemache | ... | 1 | Sussex, E.—Mr. Dodson | ... | 1 |
| Reading.—Mr. Pigott | ... | 1 | Sir P. Egerton | ... | 1 | Lord Pevensey | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Keating | ... | 1 | Cornwall, E.—Mr. Robartes | ... | 1 | Sussex, W.—Earl of March | ... | 1 |
| Reigate.—Mr. Hackblock | ... | 1 | Mr. Kendall | ... | 1 | Captain Wyndham | ... | 1 |
| Richmond.—Mr. Rich | ... | 1 | Cornwall, W.—Mr. M. Williams | ... | 1 | Warwickshire, N.—Mr. Spooner | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Wyvill | ... | 1 | Mr. Davey | ... | 1 | Mr. Newdegate | ... | 1 |
| Ripon.—Mr. J. A. Warre | ... | 1 | Cumberland, E.—Hon. C. Howard | ... | 1 | Warwickshire, S.—Mr. E. P. Shirley | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Greenwood | ... | 1 | Mr. C. Marshall | ... | 1 | Mr. B. King | ... | 1 |
| Rochdale.—Sir A. Ramsay | ... | 1 | Cumberland, W.—General Wyndham | ... | 1 | Westmoreland.—Earl of Bective | ... | 1 |
| Rochester.—Mr. Serjeant Kinglake | ... | 1 | Captain Lowther | ... | 1 | Colonel Lowther | ... | 1 |
| Mr. P. W. Martin | ... | 1 | Denbighshire.—Colonel Biddulph | ... | 1 | Wight, Isle of.—Mr. Clifford | ... | 1 |
| Rye.—Mr. Mackinnon | ... | 1 | Sir W. W. Wynn | ... | 1 | Wills, N.—Mr. Long | ... | 1 |
| Salford.—Mr. Massey | ... | 1 | Derbyshire, N.—Mr. Thornhill | ... | 1 | Mr. T. H. S. Estcourt | ... | 1 |
| Salisbury.—General Buckley | ... | 1 | Hon. G. Cavendish | ... | 1 | Wills, S.—Mr. S. Herbert | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Marsh | ... | 1 | Derbyshire, S.—Mr. Evans | ... | 1 | Mr. W. Wyndham | ... | 1 |
| Sandwich.—Lord C. Paget | ... | 1 | Mr. Colville | ... | 1 | Worcestershire, E.—Captain Rushout | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Hugessen | ... | 1 | Devonshire, N.—Mr. J. W. Buller | ... | 1 | Mr. J. H. Foley | ... | 1 |
| Scarborough.—Sir J. Johnstone | ... | 1 | Hon. C. Trefusis | ... | 1 | Worcestershire, W.—Lord Elmley | ... | 1 |
| Lord Mulgrave | ... | 1 | Devonshire, S.—Sir J. Y. Buller | ... | 1 | Mr. R. W. Knight | ... | 1 |
| Shaftesbury.—Mr. G. G. Glyn | ... | 1 | Mr. L. Palk | ... | 1 | Yorkshire, East Riding.—Lord Hotham | ... | 1 |
| Sheffield.—Mr. Roebuck | ... | 1 | Dorsetshire.—Mr. Portman | ... | 1 | Hon. A. Duncombe | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Halford | ... | 1 | Mr. Ker Seymour | ... | 1 | Yorkshire, N.—Hon. O. Duncombe | ... | 1 |
| Shoreham.—Sir C. Burrell | ... | 1 | Mr. Sturt | ... | 1 | Mr. Cayley | ... | 1 |
| Lord A. G. Lennox | ... | 1 | Durham, N.—Lord A. V. Tempest | ... | 1 | Yorkshire, W.—Lord Goderich | ... | 1 |
| Shrewsbury.—Mr. Tomline | ... | 1 | Mr. R. D. Shafto | ... | 1 | Mr. B. Denison | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Slaney | ... | 1 | Durham, S.—Mr. Pease | ... | 1 | SCOTLAND. | | |
| Southampton.—Mr. Weguelin | ... | 1 | Lord H. Vane | ... | 1 | Aberdeen.—Colonel Sykes | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Willcox | ... | 1 | Essex, N.—Colonel Beresford | ... | 1 | Aberdeenshire.—Lord Haddo | ... | 1 |
| South Shields.—Mr. Ingham | ... | 1 | Mr. Ducane | ... | 1 | Argyleshire.—Mr. Finlay | ... | 1 |
| Southwark.—Mr. J. Locke | ... | 1 | Essex, S.—Mr. Bramston | ... | 1 | Ayr Burghs.—Mr. Craufurd | ... | 1 |
| Sir C. Napier | ... | 1 | Mr. Wingfield | ... | 1 | Ayrshire.—Lord J. Stuart | ... | 1 |
| Stafford.—Mr. Wise | ... | 1 | Flintshire.—Hon. T. E. L. Mostyn | ... | 1 | Banffshire.—Lord Fife | ... | 1 |
| Lord Ingestrie | ... | 1 | Glamorganshire.—Mr. C. Talbot | ... | 1 | Berwickshire.—Hon. F. Scott | ... | 1 |
| Stamford.—Sir F. Thesiger | ... | 1 | Mr. H. Vivian | ... | 1 | Buteshire.—Mr. J. A. S. Wortley | ... | 1 |
| Lord R. Cecil | ... | 1 | Gloucestershire, E.—Mr. Holford | ... | 1 | Caithnessshire.—Mr. Traill | ... | 1 |
| St. Ives.—Mr. H. Paull | ... | 1 | Sir C. W. Codrington | ... | 1 | Clackmannan.—Viscount Melgund | ... | 1 |
| Stockport.—Mr. Kershaw | ... | 1 | Gloucestershire, W.—Mr. Rolt | ... | 1 | Dumfriesshire.—Mr. Smollett | ... | 1 |
| Mr. J. B. Smith | ... | 1 | Colonel Kingscote | ... | 1 | Dumfries District.—Mr. W. Ewart | ... | 1 |
| Stoke-upon-Trent.—Alderman Copeland | ... | 1 | Hampshire, N.—Mr. Beach | ... | 1 | Dumfriesshire.—Mr. H. Johnstone | ... | 1 |
| Mr. J. L. Ricardo | ... | 1 | Mr. Selater | ... | 1 | Dundee.—Sir J. Ogilvy | ... | 1 |
| Stroud.—Mr. Horsman | ... | 1 | Hampshire, S.—Hon. R. Dutton | ... | 1 | Edinburgh, City.—Mr. Cowan | ... | 1 |
| Mr. G. P. Scrope | ... | 1 | Sir J. Jervoise | ... | 1 | Mr. Black | ... | 1 |
| Sunderland.—Mr. G. Hudson | ... | 1 | Herefordshire.—Sir H. G. Cotterell | ... | 1 | Edinburghshire.—Earl of Dalkeith | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Fenwick | ... | 1 | Mr. Blakemore | ... | 1 | Elgin Burghs.—Mr. G. S. Duff | ... | 1 |
| Swansea.—Mr. Dillwyn | ... | 1 | Mr. K. King | ... | 1 | Elginshire.—Mr. C. Bruce | ... | 1 |
| Tamworth.—Lord Raynham | ... | 1 | Hertfordshire.—Sir E. L. B. Lytton | ... | 1 | Falkirk.—Mr. Merry | ... | 1 |
| Sir R. Peel | ... | 1 | Sir H. Meux | ... | 1 | Fife.—Mr. J. Ferguson | ... | 1 |
| Taunton.—Mr. Labouchere | ... | 1 | Mr. C. W. Puller | ... | 1 | Forfarshire.—Lord Duncan | ... | 1 |
| Mr. A. Mills | ... | 1 | Huntingdonshire.—Mr. Rust | ... | 1 | Glasgow.—Mr. Buchanan | ... | 1 |
| Taristock.—Hon. G. Byng | ... | 1 | Mr. J. M. Heathcote | ... | 1 | Mr. Dalglish | ... | 1 |
| Sir J. Trelawney | ... | 1 | Mr. Fellowes | ... | 1 | Greenock.—Mr. Dunlop | ... | 1 |
| Tewkesbury.—Hon. Mr. Lygon | ... | 1 | Kent, East.—Sir B. Bridges | ... | 1 | Haddington.—Sir T. H. Davie | ... | 1 |
| Mr. J. Martin | ... | 1 | Sir E. Dering | ... | 1 | Haddingtonshire.—Lord Elcho | ... | 1 |
| Thetford.—Hon. F. Baring | ... | 1 | Mr. Whatman | ... | 1 | Inverness District.—Mr. A. Matheson | ... | 1 |
| Earl of Euston | ... | 1 | Lancashire, N.—Col. W. Patten | ... | 1 | Invernessshire.—Mr. J. H. Baillie | ... | 1 |
| Thirsk.—Sir W. P. Gallwey | ... | 1 | Lord Cavendish | ... | 1 | Kilmarnock Dis.—Hon. E. P. Bouverie | ... | 1 |
| Tiverton.—Lord Palmerston | ... | 1 | Mr. Cheetham | ... | 1 | Kincardineshire.—General Arbuthnot | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Heathcoat | ... | 1 | Leicestershire, N.—Lord J. Manners | ... | 1 | Kirkcaldy Burghs.—Colonel Ferguson | ... | 1 |
| Totnes.—Earl of Gifford | ... | 1 | Mr. Farnham | ... | 1 | Kirkcudbright.—Mr. Mackie, jun. | ... | 1 |
| Mr. T. Mills | ... | 1 | Leicestershire, S.—Viscount Curzon | ... | 1 | Lanarkshire.—Sir E. Colebrooke | ... | 1 |
| Tower Hamlets.—Mr. C. S. Butler | ... | 1 | Mr. Packe | ... | 1 | Leith Burghs.—Mr. J. Moncrieff | ... | 1 |
| Mr. A. Ayrton | ... | 1 | Lincolnshire, N.—Sir M. J. Cholmeley | ... | 1 | Linlithgowshire.—Mr. G. Dundas | ... | 1 |
| Truro.—Mr. A. Smith | ... | 1 | Mr. Stanhope | ... | 1 | Montrose.—Mr. Baxter | ... | 1 |
| Mr. B. Williams | ... | 1 | Lincolnshire, S.—Sir J. Trollope | ... | 1 | Orkney.—Mr. F. Dundas | ... | 1 |
| Tynemouth.—Mr. W. S. Lindsay | ... | 1 | Mr. Willson | ... | 1 | Paisley.—Mr. Archibald Hastie | ... | 1 |
| Wakefield.—Mr. Charlesworth | ... | 1 | Merionethshire.—Mr. W. W. E. Wynne | ... | 1 | Peeblesshire.—Sir G. Montgomery | ... | 1 |
| Wallingford.—Mr. Malins | ... | 1 | Middlesex.—Lord R. Grosvenor | ... | 1 | Perth.—Hon. A. Kinnaird | ... | 1 |
| Walsall.—Mr. C. Forster | ... | 1 | Mr. R. Hanbury, jun. | ... | 1 | Perthshire.—Mr. W. Stirling | ... | 1 |
| Wareham.—Mr. Calcraft | ... | 1 | Monmouthshire.—Colonel Somerset | ... | 1 | Renfrewshire.—Sir M. S. Stewart | ... | 1 |
| Warrington.—Mr. Greenall | ... | 1 | Mr. O. Morgan | ... | 1 | Ross and Cromarty.—Sir J. Matheson | ... | 1 |
| Warwick.—Mr. Repton | ... | 1 | Montgomeryshire.—Col. H. W. W. Wynne | ... | 1 | Roxburghshire.—Hon. J. E. Elliot | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Greaves | ... | 1 | Norfolk, East.—Sir E. N. Buxton | ... | 1 | Selkirkshire.—Mr. A. E. Lockhart | ... | 1 |
| Wells.—Mr. Hayter | ... | 1 | General Windham | ... | 1 | St. Andrew's Burghs.—Mr. Ellice, jun. | ... | 1 |
| Captain Jolliffe | ... | 1 | Norfolk, West.—Mr. Bentinck | ... | 1 | Stirling.—Sir J. Anderson | ... | 1 |
| Wenlock.—Hon. G. Forester | ... | 1 | Mr. B. Gurdon | ... | 1 | Stirlingshire.—Mr. Blackburn | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Gaskell | ... | 1 | Northamptonshire, N.—Lord Burghley | ... | 1 | Sutherlandshire.—Marquis of Stafford | ... | 1 |
| Westbury.—Sir M. Lopes | ... | 1 | Mr. A. Stafford | ... | 1 | Wick Burghs.—Lord J. Hay | ... | 1 |
| Westminster.—Sir De Lacy Evans | ... | 1 | Northamptonshire, S.—Lord Althorp | ... | 1 | Wigton Burghs.—Sir W. Dunbar | ... | 1 |
| Sir J. V. Shelley | ... | 1 | Mr. Knightley | ... | 1 | Wigtonshire.—Sir A. Agnew | ... | 1 |
| Weymouth.—Colonel Freestun | ... | 1 | | | | Berwick.—Mr. Stapleton | ... | 1 |
| Mr. J. R. Campbell | ... | 1 | | | | Mr. D. C. Marjoribanks | ... | 1 |
| Whitby.—Mr. Stephenson | ... | 1 | | | | | | |

| IRELAND. | | LIB. CON. |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| Antrim.—Colonel Pakenham | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Macartney | ... | 1 |
| Armagh.—Mr. S. Miller | ... | 1 |
| Armagh, County.—Sir W. Verner | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Close | ... | 1 |
| Athlone.—Mr. Ennis | ... | 1 |
| Bandon.—Captain Bernard | ... | 1 |
| Belfast.—Mr. Cairns | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Davison | ... | 1 |
| Carlow, Borough.—Mr. Alexander | ... | 1 |
| Carlow, County.—Mr. Bruen | ... | 1 |
| Captain Bunbury | ... | 1 |
| Carrickfergus.—Mr. Dobbs | ... | 1 |
| Cashel.—Sir T. O'Brien | ... | 1 |
| Cavan, County.—Colonel Maxwell | ... | 1 |
| Hon. Captain Annesley | ... | 1 |
| Clare.—Lord Conyngham | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Calcutt | ... | 1 |
| Clonmell.—Mr. Bagwell | ... | 1 |
| Coleraine.—Mr. Boyd | ... | 1 |
| Cork, City.—Mr. Fagan | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Beamish | ... | 1 |
| Cork, County.—Mr. Deasy | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Macarthy | ... | 1 |
| Donegal, County.—Major Conolly | ... | 1 |
| Sir E. Hayes | ... | 1 |
| Down County.—Lord A. E. Hill | ... | 1 |
| Mr. W. B. Forde | ... | 1 |
| Downpatrick.—Mr. R. Ker | ... | 1 |
| Drogheda.—Mr. M'Cann | ... | 1 |
| Dublin, City.—Mr. Grogan | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Vance | ... | 1 |
| Dublin, University.—Mr. Napier | ... | 1 |
| Mr. G. A. Hamilton | ... | 1 |
| Dublin, County.—Mr. J. H. Hamilton | ... | 1 |
| Colonel Taylor | ... | 1 |
| Dundalk.—Mr. Bowyer | ... | 1 |
| Dungannon.—Hon. W. S. Knox | ... | 1 |
| Dungarvan.—Mr. Maguire | ... | 1 |
| Ennis.—Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald | ... | 1 |
| Enniskillen.—Mr. Whiteside | ... | 1 |
| Fermanagh.—Captain Archdall | ... | 1 |
| Hon. H. A. Cole | ... | 1 |
| Galway.—Lord Dunkellin | ... | 1 |
| Mr. O'Flaherty | ... | 1 |
| Galway, County.—Sir T. Burke | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Gregory | ... | 1 |
| Kerry, County.—Mr. A. Herbert | ... | 1 |
| Lord Castlerosse | ... | 1 |
| Kildare, County.—Mr. Henchy | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Cogan | ... | 1 |
| Kilkenny, Borough.—Mr. Sullivan | ... | 1 |
| Kilkenny, County.—Hon. A. Ellis | ... | 1 |
| Mr. J. Greene | ... | 1 |
| King's County.—Mr. P. O'Brien | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Bland | ... | 1 |
| Kinsale.—Mr. J. Hearde | ... | 1 |
| Leitrim.— | ... | 1 |
| Limerick, City.—Mr. J. O'Brien | ... | 1 |
| Mr. W. F. Russell | ... | 1 |
| Limerick, County.—Mr. Monsell | ... | 1 |
| Mr. De Vere | ... | 1 |
| Lisburn.—Mr. Richardson | ... | 1 |
| Londonderry, City.—Sir R. A. Ferguson | ... | 1 |
| Londonderry, County.—Mr. Clark | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Greer | ... | 1 |
| Longford.— | ... | 1 |
| Louth, County.—Mr. Fortescue | ... | 1 |
| Mr. M'Clintock | ... | 1 |
| Mallow.—Sir D. Norreys | ... | 1 |
| Mayo, County.—Captain Palmer | ... | 1 |
| Mr. G. H. Moore | ... | 1 |
| Meath, County.—Mr. Connolly | ... | 1 |
| Mr. M'Evoy | ... | 1 |
| Monaghan, County.—Sir G. Forster | ... | 1 |
| Mr. C. P. Leslie | ... | 1 |
| New Ross.—Mr. Tottenham | ... | 1 |
| Newry.—Mr. Kirk | ... | 1 |
| Portlinton.—Colonel Damer | ... | 1 |
| Queen's County.—Sir C. Coote | ... | 1 |
| Mr. M. Dunne | ... | 1 |
| Roscommon, County.—Mr. Grace | ... | 1 |
| Colonel F. French | ... | 1 |
| Sligo, Borough.—Mr. J. P. Somers | ... | 1 |
| Sligo, County.—Sir R. G. Booth | ... | 1 |
| Mr. E. J. Cooper | ... | 1 |
| Tipperary, County.—Mr. O'Donoghue | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Waldron | ... | 1 |
| Tralee.—Captain D. O'Connell | ... | 1 |
| Tyrone, County.—Lord C. Hamilton | ... | 1 |
| Mr. T. L. Corry | ... | 1 |
| Waterford, City.—Mr. Blake | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Hassard | ... | 1 |
| Waterford, County.—Mr. Power | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Esmonde | ... | 1 |
| Westmeath, County.—Mr. Magan | ... | 1 |
| Sir R. Levinge | ... | 1 |
| Wexford, Borough.—Mr. J. T. Devereux | ... | 1 |
| Wexford, County.—Mr. Hatchell | ... | 1 |
| Mr. M'Mahon | ... | 1 |
| Wicklow.—Lord Milton | ... | 1 |
| Mr. Hume | ... | 1 |
| Youghal.—Mr. I. Butt | ... | 1 |

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

Of the 654 Members who will form the new House of Commons, 630 have already been returned; leaving 12 Irish counties to select the remaining 24 representatives. The English and Welsh boroughs, including the Universities, return 335 Members, and have exercised their privileges by selecting 223 Liberals and 112 Conservatives. The English and Welsh counties have returned 56 Liberals and 103 Conservatives, there being a double return for Huntingdonshire; while Scotland has contributed 39 Liberal Members to the new House of Commons and only 14 Conservatives. In Ireland parties have

been more evenly balanced, 39 Liberals have been elected and 42 Conservatives. The relative gains and losses by each party stand as under:—

| | Liberal gains. | Conservative gains. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| English and Welsh Boroughs... | 37 | 19 |
| English and Welsh Counties... | 23 | 1 |
| Scotland | 5 | 0 |
| Ireland, at present | 4 | 7 |
| Total | 69 | 27 |

Leaving a net gain of 42 seats, equal to 84 votes, in favour of the Liberal party. The new Parliament will comprise 171 gentlemen who had no seats in the last House of Commons. Of the displaced Members, 105 voted or paired upon Mr. Cobden's motion, which produced the dissolution. Of that number, 62 voted in the majority and 43 with the Government.—*Times*.

After a careful analysis of the members returned for England and Wales and Scotland to the new Parliament, we come to the following conclusions:—In England and Wales, with 496 members, we find the Liberals number 288, the Conservatives 209. Either of these numbers must be reduced by one, there being a double return for Huntingdonshire. In Scotland the number of Liberals is thirty-nine and of Conservatives fourteen. For the whole of Great Britain, therefore, the new House will be divided into 327 Liberals and 223 Conservatives. In Ireland, although the elections have not yet quite terminated, they have progressed far enough to enable us to make a very close estimate. Of the 105 Irish representatives the Liberals can safely claim fifty-three, or one more than half the representations. The Tories would number fifty-two, of whom about forty are supporters of Lord Derby, while twelve (under the name of "Independent Oppositionists") divide their allegiance between that noble lord and the priests. For all purposes of calculation, however, they come properly under the head of Tories, the party with which they almost invariably vote. We may, therefore, thus sum up the condition of parties in the new House:—

| | Liberals. | Conservatives. |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|
| England and Wales | 288 | 209 |
| Scotland | 39 | 14 |
| Ireland | 53 | 52 |

380 275

In thus seeking to reduce the different elements in the new House to the denominations of Liberals and Conservatives we have met with some difficulties, especially in the case of the Conservatives, of whom many have professed advanced Liberal and Ministerial sentiments on the hustings. We have, however, invariably classed them with the party with whom their sympathies may be supposed more particularly to lie. Of this class there are at least forty-two included under the head of Conservatives. Among them are such men as Lord Blandford, Mr. Sotherton Estcourt, Mr. Ker Seymour, Mr. Bramston, Mr. Wilson Patten, Mr. Milnes Gaskell, Mr. Edward Egerton, and Mr. Drummond, or as Sir Henry Meux and Mr. Kendall, or as Mr. Gladstone, Lord Jermyn, and even Lord Robert Clinton, not to speak of some new members of a nondescript character.—*The Globe*.

The positive loss to the Conservative party in England and Wales may be estimated at four borough and twenty-two county members; and this loss will be partially balanced by gains in Ireland. On the probable effect of this change in the constitution of the House we have commented elsewhere. Of the fact of a considerable Liberal majority there can be no doubt: and without ceasing to regret the loss the Conservatives have sustained, and without the least desire to make the best of a bad case, we hold to the opinion, that while the Liberal party is predominant in the Legislature, it is better that its predominance should be decided than uncertain, as with a large majority it must endeavour to give effect to its principles.—*The Press*.

The Morning Star says:—The result of our classification stands thus:—

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Palmerstonians | 274 |
| Derbyites | 229 |
| Reformers | 91 |
| Liberal Conservatives | 45 |

This shows that the party which professes to adhere to the Premier is the largest party in the Commons, but that it by no means forms a majority of the House. Were we to regard the Radicals, the Derbyites, and the Liberal Conservatives as forming the Opposition, the numbers would be—

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Opposition members | 365 |
| Ministerial members | 275 |

But then, we are to expect that in certain cases of danger the Ministers might count upon Tory votes—that is to say, in those cases when they propose to follow a Tory policy. No matter; the new Parliament, it cannot be doubted, has a majority of members thoroughly Liberal, and in a sense very different from the meaning of that word when pronounced by Ministerial lips. Yet it will be seen from these returns, that Lord Palmerston holds the key of the Ministerial position. Hitherto his professed object has been to keep the powers of Europe balanced, and now his work may possibly be to balance parties in the House of Commons, so that no party save his own may have a majority. At present, the Palmerstonians number forty-five more than the Derbyites, while the Reformers or the Liberal Conservatives could not of themselves offer any successful opposition. Now, the Premier may coalesce with one or the other of these parties. Should he introduce really Liberal measures, the Reformers will prove his best support, and by bringing him an addition of ninety-one votes, they would make his majority over the Derbyites

136, or over the Derbyites and Liberal Conservatives united, of not less than ninety-one.

It is stated that nearly four hundred of the gentlemen elected have, in their addresses on the hustings, expressed opinions favourable to an immediate measure of political reform. According to the *Railway Times* that interest is well represented in the new Parliament. In the House of Lords there will be twenty-seven railway directors, in the House of Commons ninety-three—total 120.

RESULTS OF POLLS.

| QUEEN'S COUNTY, 2. | | MAYO (COUNTY), 2. | |
|----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| Coote | 1827 | Captain Palmer | 1144 |
| Dunne | 1443 | Mr. Moore | 1061 |
| Fitzpatrick | 1247 | Col. Higgins | 1035 |
| SLIGO (COUNTY), 2. | | CORK (COUNTY), 2. | |
| Sir R. G. Booth | 1780 | Deasy | 6184 |
| Mr. Cooper | 1753 | M'Carthy | 5940 |
| Mr. Ball | 366 | Scully | 2727 |
| Mr. Swift | 4 | GALWAY (COUNTY), 2. | |
| WEXFORD (COUNTY), 2. | | Sir T. Burke | 1531 |
| M'Mahon | 4300 | Mr. Gregory | 1215 |
| Hatchell | 2875 | Mr. Bellew (ret.) | 808 |
| George | 2525 | DOWN (COUNTY), 2. | |
| DERRY (COUNTY), 2. | | Lord A. Hill | 5915 |
| Clark | 2043 | Colonel Forde | 5316 |
| Greer | 2338 | Mr. Kerr | 3646 |
| Bruce | 1675 | KILKENNY (COUNTY), 2. | |
| LOUTH, 2. | | Hon. A. Ellis | 2587 |
| Fortescue | 1378 | Mr. Green | 1620 |
| M'Clintock | 1064 | Mr. Mostyn | 1315 |
| Mallow | 891 | Mr. Shee | 1034 |
| Kennedy | 407 | | |

MIDDLESEX.—The declaration of the poll was made on Wednesday from the hustings in the Market-place, Brentford. Though the day was fine, the attendance before the hustings was not nearly so large as on the day of the nomination, till the arrival of Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. Hanbury at about half-past twelve, accompanied by a band of music and banners, equestrians bearing the colours of the successful candidates, and a great number of vehicles of all descriptions. Mr. Sheriff Mechi announced the official numbers as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Mr. Hanbury | 5426 |
| Lord Robert Grosvenor | 5327 |
| Lord Chelsea | 2928 |

He therefore declared Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. Hanbury duly elected. Mr. Hanbury, in returning thanks, said he believed he stood in an unprecedented situation for one so young, but he promised to act in Parliament for the interests of the entire constituency. He also thanked the constituency for the colleague provided for him, and observed that he could not tell how he should have got on if he had been returned with the clog of Toryism and the chain of the middle ages about him. (Loud cheers.) He should look to Lord Robert Grosvenor as his political tutor, and he hoped that, notwithstanding any little differences, they should be found on one side, and that the right side. (Cheers.)—Lord Robert Grosvenor, alluding to the display of the coffin on the day of the nomination, observed that it had been labelled with the wrong ticket. (Cheers and laughter.) He had been vexed perhaps that his friend and cousin should be the person to come forward as his opponent during his temporary unpopularity—(Cheers, and cries of "He won't do it again")—but he did not think that Lord Chelsea was personally to blame for that, and for anything he had said which might have annoyed his noble friend, he offered his sincere apologies. (Loud cheers.) [A heavy shower of rain falling at this moment dispersed the crowd, and Lord Robert Grosvenor waited till it ended before proceeding with his speech.] He then referred to his votes on the China question, and upon the Sunday Trading Bill. With regard to the former he said that no doubt the country had decided against the majority of the House of Commons, looking upon the question as a factious opposition to Lord Palmerston; but he believed that, taking the question as it was taken upon the terms of Mr. Cobden's motion, the decision of the majority would be confirmed by the impartial historian. (Cheers.) With regard to the Sunday Trading Bill, it had been brought forward at the request of a great body of shopkeepers who sought rest and recreation, and he remarked that everywhere in the country there was a feeling that the sanctity of the Sabbath should be maintained. (Loud cheers.) He hoped the constituency would not regret having entrusted their interests to the firm of True-man and Hanbury. (Loud cheers.)—Viscount Chelsea said he had not entered hastily upon the contest for Middlesex; looking at the state of the registration and the result of the election of 1852, he thought he had a right to expect a very different result. (Cheers and cries of "No, no.") He esteemed and admired the private character of Mr. Hanbury, yet he appealed to all whether public opinion was not decided in his favour even before his principles were known. (Hear, hear.) The chances of his noble friend, Lord Grosvenor, were nowhere in the contest till he had a meeting with a deputation of licensed victuallers—(hisses)—and he believed that up to the very time of the poll there was doubt as to the votes of a great portion of the constituency. (Groans.) In a leader in *The Times* of that morning it was stated that there was apathy in the county concerning the franchise, and that, though the result was satisfactory, there were enough votes left unpollled to convert Lord Chelsea's minority into an overwhelming majority. (Cries of "Oh! oh!" and "Chelsea couldn't poll them.") On the motion of Mr. Hanbury, seconded by Lord Chelsea, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Sheriff Mechi and Mr. Sheriff Keats.

FINSBURY ELECTION.—DINNER TO SERJEANT PARRY.—Some 200 of that portion of the electors of Finsbury who supported Mr. Serjeant Parry in the late election assembled on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern, as the hosts at a dinner given by them to their favourite but unsuccessful candidate. Mr. Tyler, by whom Serjeant Parry had been proposed at the hustings, presided. He proposed as a toast, "Our respected guest, Mr. Serjeant Parry, and may he soon be called by the electors of Finsbury to enforce in Parliament those great reforms which, through twenty years, he has so ably and earnestly advocated." The sentiment was heartily responded to and elicited volleys of cheering loud and oft-repeated. Mr. Serjeant Parry, in the course of his address, said, that his opponent, Mr. Cox, had been for many months previous to the election engaged in making himself known to the electors, and making good his claims, and had declared openly and avowedly, in public as well as in private, that he was prepared to expend almost any sum of money to secure his object. ("Hear," and cries of "Shame.") This was a mode of action which he could not meet in the same way—for he held that to expend large sums of money for the purpose of securing the representation of any place was a direct violation of the reciprocal duties of the electors and the elected. He did not believe that an election had ever been won by such dirty and unscrupulous means as those to which his opponents had resorted. (Cheers.) Amongst other charges brought against him, it was said that he was a Socialist. ("Hear," and laughter.) That was alleged in order to prejudice him in the eyes of his friend Mr. Tyler, and the important body to which that gentleman belonged. But there was not a man who had the slightest acquaintance with him who did not know the charge to be false. He had always looked upon Socialism, whether in France or in England, as a delusion and a mockery. He had been asked "whether he had signed a petition in favour of opening the Crystal Palace, the British Museum, and other national exhibitions on the Sunday?" not a word being said about the Sunday League. He answered "No." In the first place, there was no petition emanating from the Sunday League for opening the Crystal Palace on the Sunday, nor was it attempted to be proved that he had signed such a document; but it was alleged that he had signed a petition in favour of opening the British Museum and other public institutions on the Sunday afternoon, between the hours of Divine service. When the question was put to him he said his impression was (as it was still) that he had never signed any such petition. At the instigation of a gentleman connected with the League, he had certainly signed two loose sheets—he was told he had signed three, but his belief still was it was only two—and that these had reference to petitions, not in favour of opening the National Gallery, the British Museums, and other public institutions on the Sunday, but against any legislative interference either in the one way or the other. Mr. Mackey said that he signed three petitions within two months of the election; he wished to make nothing of the fact that the sheets he signed were unattached, but he asserted that his interview with that gentleman, at which the signatures were given, and lasted only four or five minutes, took place before Christmas. A deputation of his friends had waited on the Sunday League, offering that he (Mr. Serjeant Parry) would meet Mr. Mackey, with an equal number of friends on both sides, that the matter might be explained, but that offer was met by a most peremptory refusal. (Cheers.) Mr. Parry congratulated the company on the results of the general election, though deploring the loss of many gentlemen who had stood forward for years as the champions of Liberal opinions. An attempt was made so to ostracise a statesman with whom he (Mr. Serjeant Parry) never fully agreed, and who, he thought, was from aristocratic connections which he could not possibly shake off, far too aristocratic in his ideas; but when he saw that it was intended to sacrifice Lord John Russell to that ephemeral cry, he (Mr. Serjeant Parry) said, "though I differ with the noble lord on very many points, this will not do;" and before he went to Finsbury on the morning of the poll he went into the City, and polled he believed the second man for Lord John Russell. (Cheers.) He believed the accession of Liberal members to the new Parliament would work well for the Liberal cause. He had been anxious to take part in the contest that he knew awaited them in the House of Commons—for the present his wish was baffled—but whether for Finsbury or elsewhere (and if the opportunity offered it was his firm intention again to present himself before the electors of that borough), he hoped ere long to be placed in a position where his voice and his vote might aid the cause which they all had at heart. In conclusion, he proposed the health of the chairman. The toast was drunk with cheers and duly acknowledged. And afterwards various other toasts were proposed and spoken to in appropriate speeches.

WEST KENT.—The declaration of the poll took place at Maidstone, on Wednesday afternoon. A large concourse on foot, on horseback, and in carriages, assembled to grace the victory obtained by the Liberal electors, and completely thronged the High-street of the town. The High Sheriff declared the numbers to be

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Mr. C. W. Martin (L) ... | 3896 |
| Mr. J. Whatman (L) ... | 3578 |
| Mr. W. M. Smith (C) ... | 3171 |

Mr. Martin and Mr. Whatman were therefore declared duly elected. Mr. Martin, in addressing the electors, congratulated them on the result of their exertions. They had won a double victory for the principles of liberal government and progressive reform within the last seven weeks—a result which

was the more satisfactory inasmuch as the next Parliament was likely to be the most important which had met since the passing of the Reform Act in 1832. The people of this country had now unmistakeably declared for movement—for the progressive improvement of the national institutions, for an extension of the elective franchise, and for a wise economy in the expenditure of the administration. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Whatman next addressed the assemblage, expressing sentiments similar to those of Mr. W. Martin, with whom he regarded it as an honour to be associated in the representation of so numerous, wealthy, and intelligent a constituency as that of West Kent. A vote of thanks was then given by acclamation to the High Sheriff, followed by loud cheers for Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., formerly the Liberal member for the division, for the newly-elected members, and for the Queen. A procession was then formed, without the accompaniment, however, of a band, and after parading the principal streets of the town, the houses of which were more profusely and gaily decorated than usual with blue flags and banners, the multitude, who maintained the most perfect good humour and good order throughout, quietly dispersed.

BATH.—Mr. A. E. Way, the Liberal-Conservative candidate, contradicts a report that he had abandoned his intention of instituting a Parliamentary scrutiny of the votes recorded for Mr. Tite at the late election. Mr. Way expresses his determination to carry out the scrutiny to the last vote.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—The contest for the county has not terminated with the polling. When the poll closed, Mr. Heathcote's committee gave him a majority of 11 over his opponent. Both committees rigidly searched their books, and each arrived at the conclusion that its candidate was elected by one. The sheriff then commenced his examination of the poll-books, and, after a very rigid examination, came to the hustings, and, to the surprise of everybody, announced that the numbers were equal. He declared the final state of the poll to be as follows:—

| | |
|---------------|------|
| Rust ... | 1192 |
| Heathcote ... | 1106 |
| Fellowes ... | 1106 |

This extraordinary termination to a county election has completely bewildered the parties concerned. There appears to be a disinclination on both sides to enter into a scrutiny; it is probable, therefore, that they will proceed to a fresh election. Nothing definite, however, will be known until after the writ is returned on the 30th of April. Anticipating the probability of another election, both candidates have started on their canvasses.

THE LANARKSHIRE ELECTION.—Amongst the gains to the Liberal side during the election now nearly concluded, none of the least important or remarkable is the rescue of Lanarkshire from Tory and territorial vassalage. It may be remembered, that under the influence of the Duke of Hamilton, long paramount in that great county, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, the apologist or rather eulogist of the King of Naples, was, a few months ago, returned to Parliament for Lanarkshire. When the late dissolution took place, Sir Edward Colebrook came forward to contest the county in the Liberal interest; and, though neither the hopes of the gallant knight nor those of his supporters could at first be very sanguine, victory has crowned this opportune assertion of independence, Sir Edward having been returned by a majority of 42. The event has been received with shouts of jubilation, and no doubt marks the approaching decadence of aristocratic influence, a consummation at once devoutly to be wished, and likely to be greatly accelerated by that great expansion of electoral privileges which cannot be much longer resisted.—*Aberdeen Free Press.*

THE NEW MEMBER FOR NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. Gilpin, who has been returned for Northampton borough, after a hard contest, is a Bristol man, and son of the late Mr. James Gilpin, formerly a linen-draper at the corner of Redcliff-street. Mr. Gilpin's family belong to the Society of Friends. The successful candidate for Northampton was formerly commercial traveller to Messrs. Tanner, stationers, Bristol. He subsequently removed to London, and became a publisher in Bishopsgate. This branch of business he has for some time resigned; he is now a member of Lloyd's, and derives a large emolument by serving on the directories of a great number of companies.—*Bristol Times.*

THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY ELECTION.—Mr. Greer is the first Irish Presbyterian who has ever been returned to the Imperial Legislature as the representative of a county. . . . The return of Mr. Greer for the county of Londonderry is beyond all comparison the most splendid electoral victory which has been achieved in Ulster during the present Parliamentary interregnum. While it is true that enlightened and untrammelled members of the Roman Catholic Church gave Mr. Greer their strenuous support, his success must be mainly attributed to that spirit of unanimity and determined hostility to domineering aristocracy which characterised the children of the Covenant. Throughout the whole of the county Mr. Greer was sustained by the Presbyterians with an enthusiasm which has seldom been equalled, even in seasons of electoral excitement. It is a fact which cannot be known too extensively, that a large proportion of those who recorded their votes in his favour gave him plumpers. A more impressive scene has, perhaps, seldom been witnessed in the county of Derry than was exhibited on Tuesday last, when the Rev. Mr. Gamble, of Castledawson, appeared at the polling place in Magherafelt, at the head of about five hundred of the finest yeomanry in Ireland.—*Banner of Ulster.*

WICK BOROUGHS.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of the Wick District Burghs

took place at Wick on Monday week. We have already stated that Mr. Laing has retired in consequence of feeble health. Mr. Shaw and Lord John Hay were the candidates proposed. Mr. Shaw stated the reasons which had induced him to come forward in opposition to Lord John Hay after having withdrawn in his favour. He maintained that there was a distinct understanding between him and his lordship that, in the event of Mr. Laing retiring, which was in some degree anticipated owing to the state of Mr. Laing's health, he (Mr. Shaw) would again come forward. He was a thorough Liberal, in favour of the 40s. freehold movement, and against the Maynooth grant; was favourable to the vote by ballot, and in favour of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. Lord John Hay admitted that he was under the impression that Mr. Shaw would stand in the event of Mr. Laing retiring until he received Mr. Shaw's unconditional withdrawal from the contest, after which he denied there was any understanding to the effect held by Mr. Shaw. He denied that he was the nominee of the Duke of Sutherland, or any one else. In answer to questions from the opposite side of the hustings, Lord John expressed himself as opposed to the 40s. freehold movement, opposed to the abolition of flogging in the army and navy, and opposed to the vote by ballot as being un-British. He wished everything fair and open. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Shaw, but Lord John has been returned.

LISBURN.—This borough was the scene of disgraceful outrages during the election. The mob, zealous for the return of their idol Mr. Richardson, fell upon the voters who were known as the supporters of Colonel Hogg, and began to break their windows. Dean Stannus and his son, although escorted by cavalry, were driven into an hotel. The Riot Act was read, but the commanding-officer of the military refused to order his men to fire. Meanwhile, several houses were entered by force, and the contents destroyed. It was not until the poll had closed in favour of Richardson that a body of infantry arrived from Belfast and restored order.

FATAL RIOTS AT COLERAINE.—The Dublin papers of Saturday morning stated that at the declaration of the poll at Coleraine, on Friday, for the county of Londonderry, houses were smashed, public-houses attacked, the proprietors of which fired on the mob. No less than nine persons are said to have been shot—one dead, two dangerously, the others slightly wounded. A mob, crying "Bruce for ever," attempted to assail an active supporter of Mr. Greer. The 17th Lancers cleared the streets very soon, and in a short time none of the "braves" were to be seen. A recurrence of the same disgraceful scenes was feared on the following night, but nothing took place to disturb the peace of the town.

GALWAY COUNTY.—The return of Mr. W. H. Gregory for the county of Galway has produced even a better moral effect than the mere lowering of the influence hitherto exercised by Archbishop M'Hale in the province subject to his government. It has elicited some manly and spirited remarks, which, coming from a Roman Catholic journal of undisputed orthodoxy, foreshadow the decline and fall, at no distant day, of that system of spiritual terrorism which converted Irish freedom of election into a mockery and delusion.—*Times' Correspondent.* Mr. Gregory is a Protestant, and his constituents, though mainly Catholic, preferred him to a gentleman of their own persuasion. It is a matter of general belief (says *The Galway Vindicator*) with respectable Catholics that it was the interference of the Archbishop of Tuam and some of his clergy, by their published resolutions, which mainly tended to the unseating of Captain Bellew.

KILKENNY COUNTY.—The result of the contest for Kilkenny county is another instance of the change of public opinion since the general election of 1852. At the latter period the Hon. Mr. Ellis, the nephew of Lord Carlisle, was, in sporting phrase, nowhere; while upon the present occasion he heads the poll over the two late members by an overwhelming majority.

MAYO COUNTY.—The character of the strife in Mayo has not altered for one moment. From the beginning, the supporters of Mr. G. H. Moore and Mr. Roger Palmer coalesced. The Tory landlords and Dr. M'Hale agreed to unite their exertions and their votes. The priests carried those of the peasantry who were not under secular intimidation. Mr. Moore did not hesitate, however, to describe his foes as "the confederated dishonesty of the county,"—a statement branded at a public meeting as "false and calumnious." Indeed, it is well known that the Roman Catholic gentry of the county were supporters of Colonel Higgins. The league of Orange and Green triumphed. In the early part of the polling, Higgins stood first, Palmer second, and it seemed probable that Moore would be out. But on the second day, Moore won the second place, and Palmer headed the poll.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—There were three candidates—Sir Charles Coote, Conservative; Mr. Michael Dunne, Moderate Young Irelander; and Mr. Fitzpatrick, a resident proprietor of Liberal opinions. The two first coalesced and carried the election.

SLIGO COUNTY.—The election for the county of Sligo is remarkable for the utter defeat of the late member, Mr. Swift, and of Mr. John Ball. Sir Robert Gore Booth, and Mr. Cooper, Conservatives, have carried the county.

TIPPERARY COUNTY.—In this county the Mayo game is played over again. The contest is for the second seat, the O'Donoghue being secure. There are two other candidates—Major Massy and Mr. Waldron. The object of the Tories is to defeat Mr. Waldron, a moderate Roman Catholic Liberal, who refuses to bow to Mr. Moore and his clique of "in-

dependents." Dr. Burke, the parish-priest of Clonmel, has addressed the electors; he is vehemently adverse to Mr. Moore and his friends, and denounces the Coalition with the Derbyites. The nomination was to take place yesterday.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.—At an entertainment given to Mr. R. Hall, M.P., Recorder of Doncaster, by Mr. G. Dunn, mayor of that borough, on Wednesday, Mr. Beckett Denison, M.P. for the West Riding, in reply to a complimentary toast, said he had now been elected for the West Riding for the fourth, and, he believed, the last time. ("No no!") He said for the last time because he felt that in the first place he had arrived at the eleventh hour of his life, and in the next because he believed that, before another general election, the West Riding would be cut up into smaller divisions under a new reform bill. He would not offer any objection to such a measure as that, for he confessed that a constituency numbering some 37,000 voters was too large for any two members to do justice to. He admitted that the time had arrived for introducing some measure of Parliamentary reform, and he should certainly vote for the second reading of such a measure, unless—which he did not expect—it should go too far. In that measure of reform Doncaster would in all probability be included as one of the new boroughs authorised to send a member, if not two members, to Parliament; for he found on looking over the statistics of population that Doncaster, Rotherham, and Keighley were, in point of numbers, the three largest unrepresented towns. Mr. Hall, in returning thanks for the toast of his health, said in the present state of political parties it would be absurd for him to enter into any pledges; but he might say this, he should vote for the second reading of the expected reform bill, because, whether that bill were introduced by Lord Palmerston or Lord John Russell, he felt it would not be of so wild a character that he could not support it, believing, as he did, that the time had arrived for revising the representation of the country.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday publishes an Imperial decree, promulgating the convention which was concluded on the 14th of January between Count de Persigny on behalf of the French Government, and the Earl of Clarendon with Mr. Labouchere on the part of the Government of Great Britain, for the regulation of the Newfoundland fisheries.

The report of M. Abbattucci, Minister of Justice, upon the prevalent habit in France of a false assumption of titles of nobility, has created great consternation throughout the country:—

Never, perhaps (observes the Minister), at any former time did the tendency to assume titles, and to put on an appearance above one's real condition, manifest itself in such a regrettable manner as it has done within the last few years, and although in most cases these *usurpations de noblesse* take their source in a ridiculous vanity, they very often proceed upon fraud and interested calculations. It is, therefore, necessary both for political and social reasons to put a stop to these excesses. But will it be sufficient to revive art. 259 of the law of 1810 or of 1816, or will it not rather be desirable to go deeper, to take into consideration the state of the old nobility, and to lay down, in a complete system, what facts shall constitute a misdemeanour, how these facts shall be proved, and what penalties shall be applied? The solution of these questions presents difficulties worthy of the meditation of statesmen and lawyers; it should be such as to remedy the constantly increasing disorder in the social relations of the present time, and, at the same time, to restore for the future to an institution inseparable from monarchical power all its lustre and sincerity.

General Todleben has been presented to the Emperor by Count Kisseleff.

It has been stated that since the murder of the Archbishop of Paris by Verger, priests have frequently been insulted in the streets of Paris, and some accounts of the condemnation of men for insulting them have been given.

The French are making every possible effort for a great war in Kabylia. Squadrons of cavalry, thousands of infantry, and plenty of mountain artillery, have begun to move from French Algeria on their aggressive excursion.

The official newspaper of the Swiss Confederation, the *Bund*, published at Berne, declares that the Federal Council (the head of the administration department of the Swiss Government) has instructed Dr. Kern, the Swiss Plenipotentiary at the Neuchâtel Conference at Paris, that he is to make no further concessions.

ITALY.

We read in the *Pays*:—"Several foreign journals have announced that Piedmont is about to form a camp of 20,000 men at Alessandria. Our letters from Turin do not confirm this statement. The adoption, by the Minister of War, of the necessary measures for the organisation of the manoeuvres which take place every year for the instruction of the pupils of the cavalry school of the Veneria Reale, having been mentioned by the *Military Gazette* of Turin, gave rise to the above-mentioned incorrect announcement." The *Austrian Gazette* denies that there is any concentration of Imperial troops near the frontiers of Sardinia.

A letter from Rome of the 3rd inst. announces that King Victor Emmanuel had proposed to the Pope to resume negotiations with the Court of Rome on the following bases:—Monsignor Franzoni to resign his rank of Archbishop of Turin, and to receive a cardinal's hat in return. Monsignor Charvaz, Archbishop of Genoa, to be translated to

the see of Turin; and, further, that a concordat should be concluded which would efface all the acts of the Piedmontese Government with respect to ecclesiastical matters for some years past.

The Governor of Marino, near Rome, has been poignarded by a man of that town, who requested to speak to him; and the governor's wife, rushing in on hearing her husband's cries, was also encountered and stabbed by the assassin.

AUSTRIA.

I am enabled to state, on the best authority, that the amnesty which is to crown the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Hungary, will be of the most complete description; it will alone exclude Louis Kossuth. The remainder of the emigration, including all the glorious commanders of the Hungarian war, will be authorised to return to their native land, and to enjoy a new era of comparative freedom and national prosperity. Generals Kimety and Klapka will probably decline to avail themselves of this authorisation.—Correspondent of *The Globe*.

TURKEY.

Before the British fleet quitted the Bosphorus, the Sultan paid a visit to Admiral Lord Lyons in his ship the *Royal Albert*. The Turkish Ministers and Lord Stratford arrived on board in the forenoon of the 28th March. They were present with the admiral and the captains of the fleet to receive the Sultan at the entry-port of the middle deck. His Majesty was assisted up the ladders to the main deck by Lord Stratford. At first he appeared ill at ease; but he soon recovered, flung open his coat to show the Order of the Garter to the "brave soldiers and sailors," and walked about and chatted. Having retired to the admiral's cabin, he desired the admiral, the ambassador, and the pashas, to sit; an unusual mark of honour. To Lord Lyons he was very gracious, saying—

I loved you when I first saw you, and that affection and regard have since been increased by the nobleness of your conduct; and I feel that it is no small thing to come on board such a ship to see such a man; and I trust that, if again England become the defender of Turkey, your Sovereign may choose you, if your services can be spared, to again command the fleet; and I hope that you may long live to adorn the profession of which you are such a bright ornament.

The Sultan remained on board nearly an hour. Next day the fleet steamed out of the Bosphorus for Malta.

The Russian Steam Navigation Company is to have a rival at Constantinople, where a company has been formed by the pashas and merchants to trade in the Black Sea and in the Mediterranean as far west as Genoa. The Government supports the scheme, and will grant privileges.

Accounts from the Danubian Principalities state that "the elections for the divans have commenced. When the divans shall have been instituted, the European plenipotentiaries will begin their labours. Political schemers have attempted to influence the elections; but the two Kaimakans have taken measures for counteracting such designs, and for causing the elections to take place with the strictest impartiality. M. Vogorides, the Kaimakan of Moldavia, though personally opposed to the union, displays remarkable fairness."

The Porte, it is said, is becoming reconciled to the idea of the union of the Danubian Principalities, on condition that its suzerainty is respected, and the annual tribute is paid by the United Provinces.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 6th instant, the first experiment in European colonization has just been made. A party of 130 Poles has embarked for the purpose of settling on the domains of Reschid Pasha in Thessaly.

The investigation relative to the landing of arms on the coast of Circassia has been terminated. The Sultan will decide the punishment for such functionaries as are involved in the matter. Ten steamers have been ordered in England for the coast service of the Black Sea.

Crime is very prevalent at Constantinople. The English Minister and the East India Company have rejected the project of a telegraphic line from Constantinople to India by the way of the Red Sea, and decided that the wires shall be laid down along the Euphrates Railway.

AMERICA.

It is stated that Lord Napier had been in communication with the United States Government upon the China question, with the design of effecting a tripartite alliance of England, France, and the United States, for the protection of mutual interests, and the extension of commerce and civilisation in that quarter.

In New Mexico the Indians were committing murders and depredations. An American judge, named Hoopin, had been killed.

The difficulty between the United States and New Granada has, it is said, reached such a point as to render the speedy despatch of a large fleet to the isthmus highly probable.

The Washington correspondent of *The New York Tribune* says that Lord Napier came there to make a claim of four or five millions of dollars against our Government for alleged destruction of private property of British subjects at the bombardment of Greytown. Two weeks before the late administration went out, M. Sarliges preferred a similar demand on behalf of the French subjects, requesting Mr. Marcy to leave them open for adjustment by his successor, but he prepared a reply which is regarded as conclusive against our liability. Lord Napier, feeling its force and bearing upon England in its

application to Copenhagen and Canton, will withhold his intended reclamation.

Mr. R. J. Walker has accepted the governorship of Kansas.

The Board of Health at Washington have ordered the National Hotel to be closed as uninhabitable. It seems that from bad drainage a most mephitic atmosphere was created in the large building, poisoning the inmates, both by their inhaling the bad air and by the provisions becoming infected. The matter was so serious that it was rumoured that a conspiracy existed among the black servants to poison the President and his staff; but it was at length discovered that it was foul air which had attacked Mr. Buchanan's health.

From Nicaragua we learn that General Belloso had been superseded in his command of the allied troops, and that General Cabanas, ex-president of Honduras, had been appointed in his place. It was said that General Walker had lost 400 men since the 1st of February. The allied officers were much divided in council, and had also lost many men. Many persons thought Walker would still be able to maintain himself, although an allied reinforcement of 6,000 men was spoken of.

The Supreme Court of California had reiterated its former opinion in regard to the unconstitutionality of all the State debt over \$300,000, and had further declared that the Legislature possessed no power to impose taxes for the payment of the interest. The feeling of the people was strongly against repudiation.

CHINA.

THE ALLEGED POISONINGS AT HONG KONG.

Full details of the great poisoning trial at Hong Kong have come to hand. It occupied the Supreme Court four days. Ten Chinese were arraigned before the Chief Justice. The Attorney-General prosecuted; five lawyers defended the prisoners; and six Englishmen formed the jury. A large number of witnesses were examined. It was clearly established that bread containing arsenic had been sold at the bakery of A-Lum. Several cases of direct sickness were proved. It was also proved that A-Lum was present when the dough was making. On the other hand, A-Lum deposed that he had himself eaten of the bread, and suffered sickness; that his departure for Macao, on the morning of the issue of the poisoned bread, was caused by his desire to take his father, wife, and family, home. A reward had been offered for his head, and he did not intend to go to Canton himself. When he heard that something had happened to the bread, he offered the captain of the steamer first fifty, then a hundred dollars to take him back to Hong Kong. They would not put back, and he was soon after arrested by Mr. Robinet. As there was no direct evidence to prove who had put the arsenic in the bread issued from A-Lum's shop, he and all his men were acquitted. On leaving court, A-Lum and his men were immediately arrested by order of Sir John Bowring, and imprisoned, for what reason has not appeared. The justices and residents had petitioned against this re-imprisonment after acquittal, and suggested their deportation if suspected.

We are sorry to find, says *The China Mail*, that some cases of gross neglect, if not of positive cruelty, have occurred on the part of our police or gaol authorities towards Chinese prisoners under their charge. In one case forty-two untried Chinese prisoners were kept huddled together in close confinement in a sort of Hong Kong Black Hole—a room about fifteen feet square—for the space of twenty days, during the last five of which no provision whatever is stated to have been supplied to them by the authorities, but what food they had was brought them by their friends. In another case 150 men, in consequence of there being no room in the prison, were kept from Friday till Sunday evening in the prison yard without covering or a mat to lie down upon, and were kept for twenty-eight hours without food! Such cases as these cannot be too much reprehended. In addition to the repugnant cruelty of the thing, it is highly injurious, as affording a false view of English character. We have no doubt inquiries will be instituted by the proper authorities.

INDIA AND PERSIA.

We have advices from Bombay to the 20th of March. The news that peace with Persia was probable had reached Bombay from Calcutta, and had led to a suspension of some of the warlike preparations. The 3rd European Regiment, which was to have embarked on the 18th of March, was suddenly halted at Khandalla by electric telegraph message from Calcutta. The dockyard had also ceased to engage any more tonnage. Any reduction in the scale of the expedition must be regarded with satisfaction, for, as the *Bombay Times* calculates, at the present moment the small force in Persia and the troops on the way must entail an expenditure of half a million sterling a month.

Another and more serious mutiny had broken out among the men of the 19th Native Infantry at Murshedabad. It was repressed by the presence of a small force of cavalry and artillery. The first mutiny appears to have arisen among the native soldiers from an idea which prevailed among them that their cartridges were greased with beef suet instead of mutton fat, it being pollution for a Hindoo to touch the former; after a time they were convinced that they had been deceived in the matter, and quietly returned to their former habits of obedience and discipline.

The Rajah of Kapoorthala has established a school in his capital, where English, Persian, Hindi, Gurmooki, and Urdu languages are to be taught. His

Highness has made arrangements to give 2,000 rupees a year for the support of the institution. The general management of it has been placed in the hands of the Rev. Golucknath, of the American Mission, at Jullundur. This is the first attempt of the kind that has ever been made by a Sikh Sirdah in Punjab.

Our news from Bushire is to the 1st of March. The troops were in good health, and the fortifications rapidly progressing at that date. The Persians were said to have assembled a second time in force at the foot of the hills, but whether General Outram would be diverted to attack them again was doubtful. Provisions were plentiful, but dear, the camp being all but entirely dependent upon the commissariat for supplies. General Outram was about to send an expedition to capture Mohamrad on the Karoom. The embarkation of troops had commenced, and the attack was expected to take place about the 15th or 20th March. The Persian army was again collecting at Burazjoon.

The *Pays* states, on the authority of private correspondence from the Persian Gulf, that the peace concluded between Persia and England was announced on the 9th of March to the General Commanding the British expedition at Bushire.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Pays* announces, as official news from London, that the Grand Duke Constantine will visit England, and may be expected in London in the second fortnight of May.

General Tottleben, the famous Russian engineer, is just now at Paris, and all the French officers of distinction hasten to his hotel to do him honour.

Madame Otto Goldsmidt (Jenny Lind) gave birth, on the 31st ult., at Dresden, to a daughter.

The natives of New Caledonia have massacred a colony of eleven Frenchmen and fourteen Sandwich Islanders, at Morari, about seven miles from Port de France. The motives for the act do not appear.

Throughout France the vines are improving under the present favourable temperature.

The French are about to send to the East a "Bishop of Canton"—Monseigneur Guillemin.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred on Mr. Paul Pretsch, the inventor of the art of photogalvanography, the grand gold medal for arts and sciences in recognition of his artistical perfection of the specimen prints which Mr. Pretsch has submitted to his Majesty.

Ferukh Khan has arrived in Paris on his return from London.

Among the victims of the recent railway accident at Hamilton in Upper Canada, was Mr. Samuel Zimmermann, the "Canadian Dargan"—a man of limited education, who had acquired immense wealth by contracting for great public works. He is said to have been worth three million dollars.

A letter from Berlin states that conversions from Catholicism to Protestantism are increasing rapidly in Austria Proper, since the last concordat, and that this religious movement is gaining ground in Bohemia, Moravia, and Carinthia.

The murrain has appeared in cattle at Ungarisch-Hradisch, a hundred miles from Vienna: a great cattle-market is held at Hradisch.

In two cases Christian witnesses have given evidence against Turks in Bosnia, and the Mussulmans have been convicted.

Marshal Magnan, commander of the Army of Paris, has exempted all Jewish soldiers from service during the solemnities of Easter.

The electric telegraph is now established between Bendigo, Ballarat, and Melbourne.

Discoveries of gold and copper are reported in South Australia.

We read in *Galilæani*, "The relics of the passion of our Saviour, preserved at the cathedral of Notre Dame—the crown of thorns, the nails, a large piece of the true cross, &c.—are at present exposed to the veneration of believers, and will continue to be so this day, to-morrow, and Friday next."

Lord Wodehouse performs the duties of hospitality at St. Petersburg with great success: frequently entertaining his countrymen, and giving "dancing routs" on a large scale to both English and Russians.

A letter from Lisbon, dated April 4th, says:—Sir Morton Peto arrived in the Tagus, and is now, along with Messrs. Wilson and Lloyd, treating for the formation of the proposed railway. The French opposition, represented by M. Prost and the Marquis de Laffrassange, is very active, and these gentlemen are backed by the powerful influence of the Marquis de Lisle, the French Minister at this Court, who manifests great interest in the matter. Public opinion and the press generally are very much in favour of Sir Morton Peto. The prevailing belief is that his offers will in the end be accepted.

The Danish Ministers have resigned.

Letters from Hamburg state, that the Order in Council prohibiting the importation of foreign cattle from the Baltic ports will be totally ineffective. All cattle, it is observed, can be sent by rail to Hamburg, of course passing through Mecklenburg, where the disease is raging. The whole of the Baltic ports have but to send their cattle to Schleswig, and export from Tönning, or they may land them in Kiel and forward them to Hamburg. According to late accounts the disease is very bad in Holstein.

Count Ficquelmont, formerly an Austrian general and minister of State, and the author of a well-known book against Lord Palmerston and England, died at Venice on the 7th of this month.

The Chevalier de Sekl, one of the functionaries attached to the Ministry of Commerce at Vienna, blew out his brains a few days back in consequence of heavy losses by Bourse speculations.

The silence of the telegraph from Trieste respecting the *Oncida* shows that the missing Australian mail packet had not arrived at Point de Galle on the 17th ult., nor at Aden on the 28th ult., nor at Suez on the 5th inst., and she is therefore twenty-nine days overdue at all those places. Many naval men are of opinion that the *Oncida* has broken down, and put back to Australia.

GOSSIP FROM ITALY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ROME, Feb. 18, 1857.

During the winter, which in this favoured climate we now look upon as past and gone, the physical has presented a not distant parallel to the political atmosphere. From Martinmas to Christmas, and from Christmas till Lent, a succession of gathering storms have raised the waters of father Tiber to a level with his banks, threatening the once imperial city with the inundations which have at intervals endangered the lives and property of its inhabitants from the days of the old republic. But still, as the turbid waters reached the level of the quays, the storms have passed away, and the poorer Romans, who, as in the imperial times, are most exposed to the periodical visitation, have been left to lounge about their unhealthy hovels undisturbed by the only visitant that has yet succeeded in rousing to activity their torpid natures. So the social and political horizon has been threatening on all sides—assassination, insurrection, brigandage, pauperism, police, amnesties, diplomatists, and all the other evils that torment the souls of the careless and timid southerners, have each in turn threatened to compel the helpless citizens of the once free cities of Italy to unwonted and fruitless exertion; and as each threatened invasion—not of their rights, for that were of little odds, but of their rest—has passed over, the languid souls have languidly blessed the saints that a little more time was given to wrap themselves in their beloved use and wont, and to escape from the distasteful exertions and onerous duties of freemen. It would be well, as we think, if the parallel could be pursued; if the brooding airs and vigorous bursting vegetation of the southern spring could be taken as a type of the future of Italy; of hearts awakening to the advantages of free thought, and word, and deed; of eager participation in the broad light of intelligence and hope, which it has pleased Providence to spread over this nineteenth century. But this cannot be. As is the winter so is the spring, as the summer so the autumn, in the hearts of the inhabitants of this lost land. Mild airs and soft showers are rousing nature around them to fresh life and hope, but the clouds of winter are still bearing on the hearts of men; the summer sun will soon scorch their frames, but will not warm them to action; and the autumn, rich in fruits of the earth, will see little or nothing but office papers in red tape, and school themes in the style of the middle ages, as the result of the mental exertions of the ten millions who live beyond the Rubicon. I have abstained carefully hitherto from enunciating any opinion of my own, and have confined myself to the simple narration of facts, or the repetition of such opinions as I have heard expressed by natives of the country from which I write; and these opinions I have repeated sometimes in the very words and in the tone in which they were expressed to me. But for once I will infringe on my rule, and state, with your permission, why I agree with those Italians who advocate, for the present at least, a system of *laissez-faire*, and trust to time to introduce a better order of things.

I have no doubt but that the reports I have made to you may have surprised many of your readers who picture to themselves the Italians as a race of intellectual people, speaking the language of Dante, and groaning under a hopeless tyranny. The truth is, that the southern Italians, as a rule, are sensual, unrefined, and very much given to petty self-indulgence; they are by no means a very sensitive race, and, consequently, take patiently many measures of police and government which would be resented by people of more refined sentiments. They have an excessive dislike to taking any trouble in return for which they do not see an immediate prospect of advantage; for they are childishly short-sighted, and they have a still greater dislike to parting with their money without an immediate prospect of return with interest. In proof of their short-sightedness, I need only quote a rule followed by all experienced travellers in bargaining with Italians, when there is a difficulty in concluding the contract, to show the coin intended to be paid, and I may add, that this rule seldom fails. "What do your people want in a Government?" I said not long since to a provincial deputy. "Aha," was the answer, "the people of my province want a Government that costs little; the first and the last thing

that they ask, is that they may be lightly taxed." To these defects, in the mass of Italians, must be added a mistrust of each other, and a want of trustworthiness, and a blunted moral perception, which deprives them of the laws of honourable action. The Government official was once deploring to me the existence of certain secret political societies in Italy. It will scarcely be believed that I had a difficulty in persuading him that, according to our English views, secret associations for every purpose, whether of supporting or overthrowing a Government, or for furthering private aims, were deserving of the highest reprobation, and would be as vigorously punished in England as they are in Italy, and without regard being had to their object, but merely because they were secret. My interlocutor, however, when made aware of the fact, could not comprehend the reasoning; a secret society was still wrong, in his opinion, because it was intended to further an improper object, not because it laboured by improper means. I could cite numberless other conversations, showing that I have advanced nothing but the truth in making a somewhat low estimate of the character of the masses in Italy; and I think that men who have property and position to lose, can hardly be blamed if they are unwilling to have them risked in the cause of a people who have so few of the qualities necessary for attaining the high dignity of a free and self-governing people.

There is, of course, as there must be everywhere in the present age, a small minority of intelligent and high-minded men, who, if they had had the fortune to be born in a free state, would have been among its most worthy citizens; but there are too few to leaven the inert mass of their countrymen, and these are they who mostly suffer from the arbitrary, and too often unjust, party spirit of those in power; because those very qualities which would have made them the most valuable members of a free community, render them unfitted to be submissive subjects to that unlimited exercise of authority which presses but lightly upon their more obtuse and lethargic fellow-countrymen. There is no doubt but that many of the would-be leaders of a popular movement—the supporters of the powers that be, of course, say all—are men of irregular life, and of ill-directed minds, acting from envy of all superiority, and hatred of all control; but of these misguided men most are in exile, and some have proved the sincerity of their opinions by the loss of all that men strive for in life. Still, even among those who had opposed most firmly the present order of things, it must be admitted that there are men who, by their activity among a lethargic populace, by their respect to honour and duty among a people lost to all sense of either, and by their self-denial among a nation of slothful self-seekers, may be fairly said to have done all they could do for their country, and that all has been to enter their protest to times to come against the degradation into which their country has fallen, and from which there are small hopes of its rising, till such men as these are as numerous as they now are few. The State prison of Pagliano, in the Volscian valleys, has lately been the scene of a revolt among the prisoners, who, to the number of 250, got possession of the outer courtyard, and were only reduced to submission after having been fired upon by the guard, by which five of the prisoners were killed and as many more wounded. The official journal states, while deploring the fatality, that these five were men condemned for murder or brigandage. The statement is probably true, as the number of political prisoners is small at Pagliano, and they are not so likely to have been engaged as ringleaders in a revolt so desperate as men who were already accustomed to violence.

The English and other tourists have summoned courage to go down in considerable numbers to Naples. The letters from there describe great outward tranquillity. The passing travellers see no sign of the sores rankling in that most corrupt of all European societies except in the soldiers and police, who walk the streets there as dressers do the wards of an hospital. The Roman journal has been taken up for the last day or two in publishing the statutes of the company which has engaged to construct a railway from Rome to Ancona and Bologna, and which has also undertaken the concession of the line to Civita Vecchia, proposing to finish the latter by July of next year.

Pursuant to annual custom, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entertained on Monday evening a numerous and fashionable party, amongst whom was the young King of Oude and his retinue. His Highness was dressed in the utmost magnificence of Oriental costume, and actually dazzled the spectators by the number and brilliancy of his diamonds. The health of the Princes of Oude was given, and Major Bird replied on their behalf.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—A WARNING FROM SHANGHAI.

In a letter dated Shanghai, 3rd Feb., "Old Cathay" (under which signature one of the most experienced of our China merchants is known to write) expresses in *The Daily News*, his views on the Canton quarrel and its causes:—

The situation of foreigners at Canton, although never agreeable, had of late been somewhat ameliorated. Excursions into the neighbouring country had become not unfrequent, were attended with less risk of ill-treatment, and had extended to a greater distance, I believe, than at any period during the last hundred years.

By a prudent, considerate, and conciliatory policy we might have hoped still further to improve our position at Canton, and to see that place flourish as the second port in China in the magnitude of its foreign trade. We might even have hoped, in the course of time, to see the bitter prejudices of the Canton people softened, although ages must pass ere the hatred that people bear to us can be eradicated.

Such was the state of affairs at Canton only a few months ago. How changed is the scene now! The commerce that promised so well annihilated—the foreign merchants all gone—the factories burned to the ground! Our warships departing, leaving behind them the burning ruins of an extensive and wealthy suburb; while our "precious jewel" of a colony of Hong Kong appears only to have left to it the choice of being starved or poisoned.

Truly we have had British diplomacy and "determination" shown here with a vengeance.

But let the stranger, arriving in China and suddenly learning all this, restrain his feelings of amazement when he is told of the *lorcha Arrow*. Colonial interests must be fostered and protected. Is not the increase of the revenue of Hong Kong a matter more important to the authorities thereof than the prosperity or destruction of trade at Canton, or the loss of a few millions of tea duties in England? Therefore, let us grant sailing letters to Chinese craft in Chinese hands with a liberal spirit. And if such craft under British colours—obtained for a fee of \$50—should happen to carry known pirates as part of their crews, let us, keeping in view our colonial interests, carefully protect those crews in the enjoyment of their piratical rights.

Seriously speaking, we believe this *lorcha Arrow* case is one of the ugliest affairs our diplomacy has ever dirtied its fingers with. And after perusing the correspondence in Chinese, I confess that, like Governor Yeh, there appears to me something like a preconceived design of picking a quarrel. If we had reflected on the horrors through which the Canton province had just passed, we might well have been content to have taken notice of the informality of the seizure of the *Arrow's* crew in a very different spirit. And had Admiral Seymour known that Governor Yeh's father's house, with all his family relations, had been extirpated, root and branch, by rebels in Hookwang, it is hardly possible, I think, that he would have put so severe a construction upon the governor's conduct in a matter relative to rebels or pirates.

He then sums up:—

Our relations with China will never be placed on a satisfactory basis, nor will our commerce ever be safe, until the power to commit acts of war is entirely withdrawn from the hands of all foreign authorities in this country—unless, I mean, in actual defence of our lives and properties.

There must be no more blockading tomfooleries, such as that of Shanghai in 1848 by Mr. Consul Alcock, who detained a large (Chinese Government) fleet of junks for a month, because some Chinese sailors had maltreated three English missionaries in the country.

There must be no more of this colonial-craft, British-flag, pirate-crew affairs. Whether the revenue of Hong Kong exhibits a surplus or a deficiency is not of vital moment to the British empire, any more than the existence of such a place as Hong Kong at all.

Nor is it necessary we go to war because Governor Yeh's executive treats our flag in cases like the *Arrow* with disrespect. What do the Cantonese know of the great weight we attach to this subject? Does the honour of England depend upon the good or ill opinion of the people of Canton, that we must fight with them? Oh, but we have begun, and we must go on, is shouted on every hand. Why must we? Why must we spend millions of money and sacrifice the lives of thousands of men in any cause whatever merely relating to Canton? With caution on our part there is no risk of trouble at the other leading ports.

Let Government, then, compromise this wretched Canton quarrel. The sooner we announce the further postponement of the entry claim the better for all parties.

Our Government is blameable for not having endeavoured to establish a British minister at Peking long ago. There the people do not hate us. But no Chinese Minister resident at Canton can be other than hostile to us; for if known to be favourable to foreigners, his term of office there would be brief.

Let Government, then, send an ambassador to Peking as early as possible. He can, in passing through Hong Kong, leave the necessary instructions with those who began this quarrel to patch it up.

But let neither the ambassador nor any other foreign authority in China ever again be entrusted with power to commit acts of war without reference first to their respective Governments, or commerce in China will never be secure.

THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT.

The supporters of the Birmingham Juvenile Reformatory at Upper Saltley held their annual meeting, in the Birmingham Town Hall, on Wednesday, Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. Mr. Adderley, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. Bracebridge, were present. From the report it appeared that good accounts have been received from the boys who had emigrated to Natal; and altogether the influence of the reformatory treatment to which the inmates were subjected had been productive of the best results. A number of the boys had been allowed to visit their homes, and with one exception had returned within the stipulated time. There was accommodation and employment for fifty boys in the institution; an arrangement by which an increase of twenty boys, committed by Staffordshire magistrates, will be received into the Reformatory; the cost of each pupil for education, knowledge of trades, board and lodging, clothing, &c., being at the rate of 10½d. The financial statement showed that the expenditure in 1855 was 1,230l. 6s. 8d., exceeding the income by 209l. 11s.; while in 1856 the income amounted to 1,511l. 11s. 1½d., leaving an available surplus of 11l. 7s. 10d.

Lord Shaftesbury addressed the meeting from the chair, on the great benefits of industrial training for the criminal classes, and intimated that the boys in our public schools would be all the better for such teaching. "Not long ago, a boy who had been sent out to one of our colonies sent a remittance for the Ragged School of 20l., together with the intimation that he was Postmaster-General of a certain place, at a salary of 300l. per year. There is another matter of vital importance for the success of these institutions. The responsibility of parents must be established. In nine cases out of ten, the parents originate habits of crime in the children. When a parent makes a child of tender years provide for himself—instead of giving him education, sends him out into the streets to beg—and instead of teaching him the truth teaches him to lie and pilfer—that parent, in the sight of God and man, has abdicated his legitimate functions; and it is time for the State to step in and in the most stringent manner make the parent responsible for the child until he attain an age to think, judge, and act for himself. Parents say they cannot afford to pay a weekly sum for their criminal children, when they can well afford to do so; and when they profess they cannot pay, they should be told, 'If you cannot be responsible with your purse, you shall be responsible with your person, and to prison you shall go.' With a stringent law like that carried out in some thirty or forty cases, depend upon it, the very parents who now send their children to beg and steal would be found anxious to obtain admittance for their little ones into ragged or national schools."

THE THREE DENOMINATIONS.

THE Annual Meeting of the General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations in and near London, was held at Congregational Library, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, the Rev. J. Soule, of Battersea, in the chair. The only matter of public interest arose out of a letter addressed to the body, through their secretary, the Rev. J. H. Hinton, by her Majesty's non-parochial register commissioners, soliciting the aid of the body in giving publicity to the objects of the commission. On this subject the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That the best thanks of this body be given to her Majesty's Non-Parochial Register Commissioners for their obliging communication.
2. That this body earnestly calls the attention, not of its own members merely, but of Nonconformist ministers and congregations at large, to the important object which the Commissioners have in view, and recommends all parties who may be in possession of non-parochial registers of births, baptisms, or burials, to avail themselves promptly of this opportunity of placing them in safe custody, and of making them available as evidence in law.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 15, 1857.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, April 14.

At fifteen minutes before two o'clock p.m., today the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess. There were present on the occasion in her Majesty's room, Prince Albert, Dr. Loeck, Dr. Snow, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse. In the adjoining apartments, besides the other medical attendants (Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson), were the Mistress of the Robes, the lady in waiting on the Queen, and the following officers of state and lords of the Privy Council, viz.:—The Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Lord Panmure, Sir Charles Wood, the Bishop of London, and the Marquis of Breadalbane. The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, arrived at the Palace shortly before two o'clock. Prince Albert went about four o'clock to the Privy Council-office, and was present at a committee of Privy Council, the other lords present being—the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Palmerston, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Lord Panmure, the Bishop of London, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, and the Marquis of Breadalbane. At the Council a prayer and thanksgiving was ordered for the safe delivery of the Queen, to be used next Sunday during Divine Service.

A bulletin, issued at three p.m., announces that "Her Majesty and the infant Princess are well."

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

| DUBLIN COUNTY. | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|------|
| Hamilton | ... | ... | 2450 |
| Taylor | ... | ... | 2340 |
| Donville | ... | ... | 1645 |
| ANTRIM COUNTY. | | | |
| Pakenham | ... | ... | 4538 |
| Macartney | ... | ... | 4223 |
| O'Hara | ... | ... | 1453 |

| CLARE COUNTY. | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|------|
| Conyngham | ... | ... | 2852 |
| Calcutt | ... | ... | 1375 |
| Fitzgerald | ... | ... | 1227 |
| LONGFORD COUNTY. | | | |
| (First Day.) | | | |
| White | ... | ... | 1136 |
| Greville | ... | ... | 836 |
| Forbes | ... | ... | 505 |
| WICKLOW COUNTY. | | | |
| Milton | ... | ... | 1111 |
| Hume | ... | ... | 940 |
| Monck | ... | ... | 597 |

THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE CHURCH DISPUTE.

Yesterday afternoon a general meeting of the inhabitants of the district of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, was held at the school-house, Wilton-place, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of a churchwarden. A great deal of excitement prevailed; and for some days past placards have been posted about the Metropolis, urging upon persons, though not inhabitants of the district, to come up to the election by hundreds, so that it might be "a great Protestant demonstration."

The Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, M.A., incumbent of St. Paul's, presided. After nominating Mr. Jackson as his own warden for the ensuing year, he said it would now become the duty of the parishioners to elect one on their parts. During the last year or two they had been engaged in weighty law matters, and he trusted that that circumstance would teach them moderation one towards another.

The Hon. and Rev. F. Baring, who nominated Mr. Westerton, referred to the manner in which the service had been conducted on the previous Sunday, at All Saints, Marylebone, and wondered that the ministrants did not call a Jack-in-the-green to their assistance. He congratulated the parishioners on the advantages they had gained in the recent judgment of the Privy Council, which he claimed as a strictly Protestant decision. They were opposed by every sort of artifice and contrivance, and unless they had in office a person capable of coping with the machinations of the most cunning Jesuits, they would never succeed. (Cheers.) At present the battle of the Evangelical party had only been half fought, and if it was supposed by Mr. Liddell or any of his followers that the judgment of the Committee of Privy Council was a final decision in settling the whole matter, he could only say that, so long as the services were performed as they had been in their church, he, if he stood alone, would resist them. (Hear.)

Mr. GRENVILLE BERKELEY, seconded the nomination, and there being no other candidate, Mr. Westerton was declared to be duly elected the parochial churchwarden for the ensuing year.

Mr. WESTERTON thanked the parishioners for reposing in him for the sixth time their confidence. Adverting to the arrangements which had been made as to the disposal of the offertory money collected in the churches of St. Paul and St. Barnabas, he said that the new Bishop of London suggested that there should be a meeting of the parties, in order that a case might be drawn up to be submitted to his legal adviser. That course had been adopted, and the whole question was now before Dr. Lushington, the chancellor of the diocese, from whom, he had no doubt, a satisfactory answer would be received. (Hear, hear.) He looked with great satisfaction upon the course which had been adopted by the new Bishop of London. Mr. Westerton next noticed Sir John Dodson's decision on the appeal to the Court of Arches, and afterwards that of the Committee of Privy Council on final appeal. He ventured to say that the parishioners knew little or nothing of the extraordinary and almost incredible influences which were brought to bear upon that Committee of Council. Ladies of the highest titles in the land, noblemen holding high office, and others, were working in secret upon the minds of the judges, so that they might strain the law in favour of the Puseyite party in the Church.

Mr. LIDDELL said that it was his duty as chairman to state that impugning the impartiality of the Committee of Privy Council was beside the question of the day. (Great uproar.)

Mr. WESTERTON said he was not impugning the impartiality of the Committee of Privy Council, for he was going to pay them the highest compliment—namely, that in spite of such powerful influences they had delivered so impartial a judgment. He looked upon that judgment as a great victory, for those pieces of furniture against which they had been fighting, when detached from doctrine, were insignificant and valueless. The Privy Council said in effect that the Puseyites had made themselves an idol, but that they had struck off its head, and now all the vitality of the Puseyite system had gone. He (Mr. Westerton) had seen a note written by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which his grace expressed an opinion that in the recent judgment the Evangelical party had gained a great victory, and that the Sacramental party in the Church must depart from it. (Loud cheers.)

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

A very limited supply of English wheat was on sale in today's market, coastwise and by land carriage. For most kinds we had a fair demand, and Monday's prices were well supported. The show of foreign wheat was less extensive. Good heavy samples were in improved request at full quotations, but inferior parcels met a dull inquiry. Floating cargoes of grain were held at fully late rates, but the inquiry for them was by no means active. The show of barley was seasonably extensive, and a full average business was transacted in most kinds, at unaltered currencies. Malt moved off slowly. Prices, however, were supported. Oats, Beans, Peas, and Flour were steady, at the late decline.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line A Shilling.
Each additional Line . . . Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied, through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. |
| Per Quarter | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| „ Half-year | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| „ Year | 1 | 6 | 0 |

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage-stamp affixed each time of transmission.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage-stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Benjamin Dixon."—We cannot well reply to his note in these columns, nor satisfactorily by private letter; but we shall be glad of an interview with him, when convenient.

"Thomas Roberts."—Next week, if we can manage it. We are obliged to him for another communication which we have inserted.

"One of the long shore tribe" will, we hope, excuse us. We find no fault with his object, but differ with him as to his means.

We beg to inform our Hackney correspondents that we do not, after mature deliberation, believe that the publication of their letter on the late election for the Tower Hamlets in these columns will serve the cause we know them to have at heart. We will, therefore, return it, as requested.

We have received the particulars of a marriage at Holmfirth, but have not inserted it, not being properly authenticated.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1857.

SUMMARY.

THE Queen was safely delivered of a daughter yesterday afternoon, and all loyal citizens will be rejoiced to hear that both her Majesty and the infant Princess are doing well. Although this is the ninth child Providence has given to her, the subjects of Queen Victoria watch with undiminished interest the enlargement of her family circle, and cordially congratulate their beloved sovereign upon every event which adds alike to her domestic happiness and to the security of the throne. On no occasion has that feeling been more unanimous than at the present time; which we can only attribute to the fact that the lapse of time has greatly strengthened an attachment which on the part of the people is founded in a sincere belief in the virtuous and blameless life of their Queen, in the conscientious discharge of the duties of her high position, her thorough taste for domestic enjoyments, her sound common-sense views of life, her abstinence from undue exercise of the prerogative, and her scrupulous observance of constitutional restraints. An addition to the present royal family has thus become an event, in which even the stern republican is willing to admit an exceptional interest.

The infant Princess was born on the very day when the new House of Commons entered into complete existence. Yesterday the last election took place for Tipperary County, and, like the first return to the new Legislature, it was unopposed. The returns, with the exception of the actual numbers in two Irish counties, are now complete. Lord Palmerston can rejoice in a working majority of over 100 in all Liberal measures, and in an indefinite support from the Opposition side whenever he chooses to act as the Tory chief of a Radical Parliament, and become a party to "a fortuitous combination" in the lobby. *The Economist*, we observe, very naturally expresses a fear lest the success of the noble viscount should prove his ruin, and earnestly advises him to forestall popular expectation by the announcement of a definite policy. Mr. Disraeli's sententious assertion that the intention of the dissolution was "to waste a year" may not be literally realised, but we are told to expect nothing special from Ministers during the coming "broken session;" least of all a Reform Bill. Nor will we indulge in prema-

ture speculation. The Prime Minister has a glorious opportunity, and we hope he will prove himself worthy of it.

The Irish Elections have proved nearly a drawn battle between the Ministerialists and Oppositionists—the representation being about equally divided, with a slight advantage to the Conservative side. Ireland has scarcely yet recovered from the exhaustion of previous conflicts, and in the contests just closed, there has been but little of that keen antagonism which characterized the English borough and county elections. No less than 83 out of the whole 105 members of the late Parliament have been re-elected—including Mr. G. H. Moore, who, though defeated on the first day's poll for Mayo county, recovered his ground before its final close. Nine Liberals have been displaced by Conservatives, who, on their side have sustained the loss of four seats. The Tory gains have been in the Irish counties, though they are small compared with the Liberal gains in English counties. But the two principal cities of the sister island, Dublin and Belfast, are still represented by politicians of the Orange hue, and even Waterford could not succeed in returning more than one Liberal. Religious rancour, though not extinct, has been confined within a limited area during the election, and wherever the priestly power has openly interfered, it has received a merited rebuke. Thus in the county of Kilkenny, two Liberal Protestants were preferred by a predominantly Catholic constituency to two gentlemen of their own creed; the Catholic gentry and freeholders of Galway county, have, in spite of the oburgations of Archbishop M'Hale, preferred the Protestant Mr. Gregory to the Romanist Captain Bellew; and the Irish Independent Opposition has only been moderately successful even when allied with Protestant landed proprietors. If there has been an absence of ordinary political excitement, there have also been but few acts of gross violence. At one time Irish elections were almost always attended with rioting and bloodshed. On this occasion, with the exception of some mob disturbances at Lisburn, Tipperary, and Coleraine, the contests have been quietly conducted, and the brutality of a Kildermister mob has been but faintly imitated across the Channel. The northern county of Londonderry has witnessed the severest and most interesting contest of any Irish constituency. Mr. Greer, a Liberal Presbyterian and Tenant Leaguer, fought the battle of the occupiers of the soil against the combined landed proprietors, and though defeated a few weeks ago, has now won the day. It is remarkable that the Maynooth question has been scarcely mentioned at the Irish elections, and that on all hands there is a diminution of religious bitterness.

Though we have no glimpses of Palmerstonian intention, the choice of the Ministerial candidate for the Speakership is indicative of a neutral policy. Mr. Evelyn Denison seems to be preferred because he has no positive opinions on any subject, because he was, a quarter of a century ago, a Canningite, and because he will make, as *The Examiner* says, an excellent drum-major. Perhaps, also, his successful casting of "Big Ben," the tongue of the House of Commons, may have been an additional qualification in the eyes of his patrons and old friend. The choice certainly has too personal an aspect, and is scarcely respectful to a House lately presided over by a Shaw Lefevre. But it is clear that the Premier is in a position to ask a favour of the new Legislature, and that he is fond of the neutral tint. An assembly which he, no doubt, hopes will answer to the description of Liberal Conservative, should be presided over by a man who occupies that convenient midway position which enables the politician to keep ever in sight of the Treasury Bench. What the assiduous and conscientious Mr. Baines, or the courteous and high-minded Mr. Walpole, might have been in the Speaker's chair, it is impossible to say. But we may be sure that Mr. Denison will be Lord Palmerston's double.

Our domestic news is not altogether such as we like to report at this holiday period. The subsidence of election excitement brings out more prominently the monetary pressure which has once more set in here, and never ceased on the other side of the English Channel. The drain of silver to the East causes also the disappearance of the more precious metal. A period of high discounts and diminished trade has set in, the ultimate result of which will no doubt be salutary, as it keeps out of the market a large number of joint-stock schemes more remarkable for novelty than usefulness. The nation has gone to the furthest limit of its available capital. We could have wished that the sight of distress and unemployed labour were less obvious than the enormous increase of our export trade. But we hope the evil is diminishing. Not a few of the late unemployed artisans of the Metropolis have been enabled to emigrate to a land where their labour will be remunerative, and the prospect in our colonies for the destitute poor is daily widen-

ing. Elsewhere we have published a letter from Mr. Sargood, a staunch Nonconformist at the Antipodes, from which it will be seen the province of Victoria is crying out for more labour, and has proved its earnestness by setting apart a fund of a quarter of a million to pay the passage money of 30,000 emigrants from the mother country. We need say nothing more to draw attention to Mr. Sargood's letter, who is anxious, not only for the influx of emigrants, but particularly of men and families of the right stamp. As we have noticed in another article, Australia also needs more pastoral oversight, and promises through Mr. Poore to provide for at least sixteen more Congregational ministers than are already settled in the expanding colony.

Easter brings, in addition to an ever-welcome holiday and spring weather, a new Evangelical Bishop in the person of Mr. Pelham, who is to succeed Dr. Hinds at Norwich, and who ascends the episcopal throne at the recommendation, not of Lord Shaftesbury this time, but of Sir Benjamin Hall. *The Record* is naturally elated at this good deed of the President of the Board of Works. Yesterday, the Knightsbridge Church dispute was renewed in a milder form at the election of churchwardens, when Mr. Westerton, the zealous opponent of Puseyite mummeries, found himself master of the field. Mr. Liddell, the incumbent, was obliged to listen to some very plain speaking from indignant Protestants. The late decision of the Privy Council was prominently referred to, and regarded by Mr. Westerton as a "victory for Protestants," in spite of the high influence brought to bear on the judges. The zealous churchwarden of St. Paul's, moreover, reports that the Archbishop of Canterbury believes Protestantism to have gained a signal triumph, "and that the Sacramental party must now leave the Church of England." But it is remarkable that the Tractarian party also claim the decision of the Privy Council as a victory. So that on the whole, sensible people are disposed to regard it as a simple compromise.

The salient features of foreign news may be concisely indicated. The Emperor of the French is waging warfare against spurious titles of nobility and Parisian canvassing committees. The notion of republican candidates endeavouring to influence the electoral mind is offensive in the extreme to the Imperial autocrat. What—have the privilege of voting and freely use it?—The council-chamber in which is discussed the Neuf chatel question is impenetrably closed to the press, which, however, professes to see a shadowy outline, on whose head is the likeness for a kingly crown, fighting tooth and nail for a titular dignity and right-divine pretensions, which occasionally appear as the ghost of the eighteenth century.—Austria and Sardinia have had a diplomatic quarrel which has ended as it began. So long as France, England, and Russia cry "Hands off," the little Italian state has nothing to fear from the double-headed eagle. If the views of our Roman correspondent are correct, there is little fear at present of insurrection in Italy.—Two novel events are worth noting—the visit of the Sultan of Turkey to an English ship-of-war, and the breaking out of a mutiny amongst some native Indian troops, whose cartridges were by some mischance greased by beef suet instead of mutton fat!

Chinese complications have by no means disappeared. In the first place, the troop ship *Transit* broke down before it had got clear of the English coast; next, Lord Elgin still remains at home, without any apparent haste to proceed on his pacific mission; and, lastly, the Washington Cabinet shows no inclination for a triple alliance with France and England with the view of revising the relations of the three Powers with the Celestial Empire. America prefers to act for herself apart from present difficulties and bowing entanglements. Neither troops, gun-boats, plenipotentiary or tripartite treaty are ready—though a new Parliament is on the eve of assembling. Meanwhile the European residents in the south of China are cooped up in Hong Kong awaiting the course of events, and the great poisoning case has broken down from the absence of sufficient evidence.

RETIREMENT OF MR. BRIGHT FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

No single result of the late General Election is more deeply to be lamented than the rejection of Mr. Bright, by Manchester, followed up, as it has been, by that honourable gentleman's permanent retirement from public life. For ourselves we may say that, although reluctant to believe that the constituency of the city of Manchester could so far forget what it owes to Mr. Bright as to cashier him as one of its members, we were not unprepared for the dignified but decisive manner in which he has met his electoral repulse. We know, what, indeed, the tone of his farewell address to the Manchester electors sufficiently indicates, that this is no hasty nor

passionate resolution of a disappointed man, nor one likely to be laid aside as soon as public opinion may turn in his favour. In this, as in other instances, we believe Mr. Bright to have been swayed by an honest regard to his sense of duty. The honourable gentleman, during the flower and vigour of his manhood, has made large sacrifices in the service of his country—sacrifices which, we are sorry to say, his country seems unable to appreciate. Nevertheless, to him they were real and most exacting, making larger inroads upon his domestic comfort, his purse, his physical energies, and his health, than he could easily reconcile with what he owed to himself and his family. Great as they were, he submitted to them with cheerfulness as long as he could assume that so vast and influential a constituency as Manchester charged him with responsibility—but now that the trust has been rudely and ungratefully withdrawn, however the fact may be locally accounted for, we have no doubt Mr. Bright accepts the event as a formal release from a life of too great care, and will gladly employ the powers of that manly mind of his upon objects which, if less exciting, are, at least, far more fruitful in what is enjoyable on earth.

Foremost amongst the truest patriots of the age, its ablest men, its proudest ornaments, John Bright has been driven forth from public life by one of the maddest excitements that ever turned the head of a great nation. Probably, to no man living, unless it be to Mr. Cobden, does this country stand indebted for so much of its prosperity. No man's labours more than his and those of his friend and colleague, have been successful in raising the condition of the workman, opening sources of wealth to the manufacturer, giving scope to the enterprise of the merchant, and placing upon a solid basis the interests of the agriculturist. "Unrestricted commerce," that blessed boon to all classes, is the fruit, mainly, of his self-denying toil—the prize he wrestled for through several long years, wrested from selfish opposition, and laid at the feet of the people. There were not wanting men who, standing on the summit of political power, derided his enthusiasm as insanity, and characterised his efforts as those of a narrow soul and a factious temper. Well, Providence sent a fearful illustration of the truth of his teachings, and the Premier of the day adopted the creed of the agitators of the day before. "Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked." The kingdom—Manchester above all other parts of the kingdom—reaped unprecedented harvests of wealth from the seeds which Cobden and Bright had sown—and now, both are discarded, and John Bright, the ablest, if not the honestest public man of these times, retires to the privacy he knows so well how to adorn, under the capricious rebuke of a constituency which his sacrifices had too greatly enriched.

But Mr. Bright had even less claim upon the confidence and gratitude of the people for what he had achieved, than for what he was. Good fortune may have contributed to his success, but his sterling qualities of head and heart cannot well be set down as "happy accidents." Amongst them, the most conspicuous, and, perhaps, the most valuable, we place his thoroughness. What he was in public life, he was as a private individual—the heartiest, truest, most out-spoken politician it has been our lot to meet with. His Parliamentary, as well as his platform speeches, were invariably the outpourings of his private convictions. He never dressed himself for the occasion, nor stifled his sentiments because he knew them to be distasteful to his audience. No doubt, he relished as much as most men do, the approbation of others; but he would sacrifice to it nothing which his sense of duty bade him retain. He never quailed before the anger of the first deliberative assembly in the world, and he was not the man to undervalue its good opinion. On the other hand, when in the height of his popularity, and when his name was a household word throughout the empire, he boldly faced the rage of his countrymen, and unhesitatingly sacrificed his world-wide reputation to his convictions of what he *ought* to do. Suppose him to have been mistaken in his views of the Russian war—a point which posterity will have to decide—England might, nevertheless, have been well proud of the man even in the midst of his mistake. Where else among her public men could she look for that chivalrous courage, that lofty scorn of all selfish considerations, that daring singleness of purpose, and that wonderful power of thought and expression which made John Bright conspicuous during the early part of the Russian war? While all minds were preoccupied in looking exclusively on one side of the question, was it a thing to be lamented that such a man as Bright dared to call, and was able to command, attention to the other side? Are our public men of use only when they side with the multitude? Is a manly refusal to flatter national vanity and pander to national passions, even though it be grounded on a mistake, an unpar-

donable offence? Is not want of deep sincerity the fault with which we charge the leading statesmen of the day? And ought Mr. Bright to have been depreciated in public estimation, because in the virtue of earnest fidelity to his conscience he outshone them all?

And then, his vigorous common sense, his firm grasp of every question to which he gave attention, his sturdy logic, his earnest declamation, his fearlessness of man or minister—alas! they can ill be spared. The House of Commons will miss him. There, at least, he was much better appreciated than by his own constituency—and if his re-election had depended upon a vote of the House, we doubt whether a single hand, off the Treasury bench, would have been held up against him. The House of Commons was proud of him, although Manchester was not. No doubt he had many political foes there, nor did he spare them—but no man had fewer personal enemies. His genial disposition, his good temper, his openness of heart and frankness of manner made him, socially, a general favourite. As to his industry, his broken health has borne painful witness to it—and in many a committee of the House did he display his habits of business. That he was a thorn in the side of a Minister we can well believe—particularly Lord Palmerston—but we question whether any Ministry, even that of the noble lord, may be properly congratulated on having got rid of him, and, with him, of that necessity for caution and circumspection which his presence enforced.

Would that we could console ourselves with a persuasion that John Bright's retirement cannot be final! His own determination, we have no doubt, is without reserve, and was taken subject to no foreseen contingencies. Still, it is not the entireness of his resolve that we fear—for that might be overcome by a sense of duty. What we do fear is, that patriotism, such as he displayed, is considerably above the spirit of the age. True heroism—save in military guise—does not suit the popular mind. It is all very well to be in earnest when you are *with* the people—but to be in earnest when they are not with *you*, is quite another affair. It seems to have been always so—and whilst human nature remains what it is, we suppose it will be so. It is no novelty for the rarest man of the day to be driven into exile. The average crowd of men grow ashamed of that public virtue which rises much above the ordinary standard. If John Bright had been less true to his convictions, less independent in his judgment, less honest in his utterances, he would have been more caressed by his contemporaries. He has chosen a nobler destiny. He will receive a higher prize. When the jealousies, the mean-nesses, the petty ambitions and resentments of the passing time have ceased to becloud the judgment of his countrymen, the name of John Bright will be cherished with reverential gratitude. Our sons' sons will place it high in the muster roll of England's worthies—and, perhaps, Manchester, in some future day, burning to wipe away the shame entailed upon her citizens by their forefathers, will build a monument to the memory of the patriot whom those forefathers scrupled not to banish into retirement. So, of old, the fathers killed the prophets, and the children built their sepulchres. 'Tis a marvellously unchanging world after all!

AMERICAN SLAVERY LAW.

THE absorbing interest of the General Election has hitherto prevented us from calling attention to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that exhibits the principle of slavery in its naked deformity, and will probably in the end do more to hasten the overthrow of the inhuman domestic institution than all the efforts of anti-slavery advocates, the atrocities of Missouri ruffians, or the struggles for the Presidential chair.

We refer to the celebrated case of Dred Scott. This man, a slave in the State of Missouri, with his wife and family, accompanied his master to Illinois, where, according to the law of the State, he became free. Returning to the slave State, he and his family were claimed as slaves by his master. Scott was arrested, and brought an action against the officer who seized him, for an assault and false imprisonment. The defendant first denied the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that the plaintiff was not a citizen of the United States, and, on that point being ruled against him, justified his seizure on the ground that Scott was a slave. The master was upheld by the Missouri district court. Ultimately the case was carried by appeal to the Supreme Court, which decided that Dred Scott could not bring an action in a Federal Court of Law, not being a naturalised subject, or citizen of the United States. Chief Justice Taney, who gave the decision of the Court, said: "From the best consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the African race who come to this country, whether FREE OR SLAVE, were not intended to be included in the Constitution for the enjoyment of

any personal rights or benefits; and the two provisions [of the Constitution] which point to them, treat them as *property*." The Supreme Court further ruled, that the right of a master in his slaves is not at all affected by temporary sojourn in a Free State, whatever the local enactments of that State, and that the Missouri Compromise Act passed by Congress (which prohibits citizens from holding property in States north of a certain line), is *unconstitutional and void*. This decision was not adopted unanimously, but by a majority of five to two judges—the minority giving that interpretation to the Constitution which uniform practice has recognised. The Supreme Court having, in the case of the Missouri Act, set aside the enactment of the Legislature as illegal, we cannot see how their judgment in the case of Dred Scott can be reversed by Congress. If this be so, there is no hope that the judge-made law denying the coloured race, under any circumstances, the rights of citizenship, will be set aside, unless a majority of the Supreme Court, the judges of which are appointed for life, should at some future time hold a different opinion from that recently promulgated. For it was laid down by the Court that by the Constitution Congress cannot prohibit slavery within the territories of the Union, though when they become States they may exercise their sovereign rights to exclude slavery within their respective jurisdictions.

The African race as such, "whether free or slave," have no rights, says the Chief Justice of the United States. They cannot acquire or purchase the privileges of a free citizen—their masters cannot give them freedom—their sons and daughters and descendants can never be free. The coloured man is a thing—a *chattel*—and can never be anything else. He is simply an outlaw, without even the protection afforded to the brute creation. He may be a popular minister of the Gospel in a crowded northern city, a merchant, a professional man, a trader, or what not—but in the eye of the law he is nobody, is incapable of resorting to a legal tribunal for redress of his grievances, however flagrant, and cannot step beyond the boundaries of any State that grants him protection without finding himself in the position of a wild beast, to be hunted down as a fugitive on the face of God's creation. The judge-made law of the United States recently promulgated, rigorously, mercilessly denies hope to the man who is born with a coloured skin. To our minds it is the most Satanic enactment ever devised by human depravity—a decision which outrages humanity, and pours infinite contempt on the simplest dictates of Christianity. The slavery of besotted heathendom was merciful compared with this indelible brand burnt into a whole race, and pronounced to be ineffaceable. But is it not the logical result of the slavery principle?

How far-reaching the consequences of this infamous decision may become will be seen from the subjoined extracts from American newspapers. "If by force of the constitution," says *The New York Courier and Inquirer*,

Citizens of other States may hold slaves in New York for one hour, they may for a life-time; if they can hold them they can sell them or hire them; they can set up barracoons and establish regular depots for a vast coastwise slave trade; and all this under the constitution of the United States, and in defiance and contempt of the sovereignty of the State of New York.

Commenting upon the doctrine of the Supreme Court declaring the illegality of the Missouri Compromise, *The New York Herald* says:—

This decision at a single blow shivers the anti-slavery platform of the late great Northern Republican party into atoms. The policy of legislating slavery out of Kansas and the other territories of the Union by Congress will no longer avail them. Congress has no power in the premises. That is settled. What was in doubt is in doubt no longer. The supreme law is expounded by the supreme authority, and disobedience is rebellion, treason, and revolution. The Republican party henceforth must choose between submission and revolution, loyalty or treason, to the Government.

That this diabolical interpretation of law can long be upheld in the United States we do not believe. Humanity itself revolts from so awful a doctrine as that calmly and deliberately propounded by the Supreme Court of Judicature. A law which, as Dr. Cheever has eloquently said, "consigns a race to everlasting, irredeemable, irremediable chattelism—a whetstone for human passions, a material for covetousness and lust," can never be recognised by that overwhelming mass of free citizens which but lately almost carried Fremont to the Presidential Chair. It may be that Providence, by this means, designed to show the Northern States the sin and folly of attempting any compromise with this "great iniquity." On the whole, we cannot but view this revolting perversion of justice and equity by the supreme judges of Washington as hopeful rather than deplorable. The Free States are replying to their Draconic dictum by open defiance. "The Supreme Court declares that no man of Negro descent is or can be a citizen of the United States. The Free States, which have

already admitted them as citizens (local citizens, if the term is allowable) by giving them the right of voting and the privilege of paying taxes immediately, by way of protest, proceed to re-affirm and extend the rights of the proscribed race." This has been done in Massachusetts and New York. Some day, no doubt, state rights will come into collision with the dicta of Judge Taney and his confederates; and then we shall see how it will fare with the accursed institution. It appears to us that this decision in the case of Dred Scott is nothing more than a despairing and spasmodic effort of the slaveocracy to recover the power which is slipping away from them. At the late Presidential election a mortal blow was inflicted upon Southern supremacy, and may be renewed in 1861, under peculiar circumstances, as the anti-slavery party are proposing to raise a great Presidential Fund, of a million of dollars, and to nominate as their candidate, Judge M'Lean, of the Supreme Court, whose dissent from the judgment in the Dred Scott case recommends him to the favour of the party. Kansas is likely to be free, in spite of Missouri ruffianism and Presidential lawlessness. Slavery has half ruined and depopulated Virginia, and its abandoned tobacco plantations are to be reconquered and turned into farms, cultivated by free labour with corn and grain. In fact, "the old Dominion" has become like Kansas or Minnesota, open to the enterprise of the free emigrant, with the sanction and support of the proprietors of the soil. The following is the opinion of a man not given to enthusiasm—the New York correspondent of *The Times*, and the significant facts he states mark the inevitable doom of slavery, which neither a Judge Taney nor a President Buchanan can ultimately avert:—

Similar influences are at work in Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri. Thus, while the South is all but supreme in political power, and is even extending its claims so as to provoke the North to resistance, socially or materially it is not increasing, but rather the reverse; its grasp on new northern territory will ultimately be shaken off, as in Kansas, and it is threatened within its own borders. The higher civilisation of the North is gradually bearing down upon it, and will slowly occupy the soil slavery has abandoned. Politically, slavery, or the power based on it, is supreme; materially, its northern borders are being eaten into by the advancing wave of free white immigration. The spectacle of the re-settlement of old States and the reclaiming soil once cultivated and forsaken will be a new one, even on this continent of novelties.

Spirit of the Press.

A MINISTERIAL VIEW OF THE PREMIER'S OPPORTUNITIES.—Lord Palmerston is at present free to select his own speciality. He may take "honours" in any tripos he prefers. He may "go in" for Law Reform, or Army Reform, or the solution of the Criminal Population question, or even for Parliamentary Reform, or for a daring and consistent line of Liberal Foreign Policy. But he will be expected to "go in" for something—to make his election speedily, and to announce it boldly. What he intends to do he must do quickly, and he must do vigorously. And if he is wise he will be beforehand alike with foes and rivals; he will choose his field of activity at once;—not wait to have one after another urged upon him or presented to him for acceptance or rejection. If he says:—"This improvement is most urgently needed, and I intend to do it first and to do it thoroughly and resolutely;" or, "This question is the most important and critical, and on this I will concentrate all my energies before I commit myself further,"—we incline to think that both the House of Commons and the country will let him take his own way, aid him zealously, and thwart him little Let him infuse into all he does the crowning grace of voluntarism; and eschew as his greatest peril the appearance of having anything wrung out of him.—*Economist*.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM AND THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—We do not expect any action on the question this year:—the broken session will be reason enough for its postponement; but the year 1858 must inevitably see it broached, to say the least, and the discussion will form one of those difficulties in Lord Palmerston's path to which we have above referred. For it cannot be denied that the Liberal Party are by no means consentaneous in their views of the nature and extent of the Reform measure which is needed and would be safe; and it is not improbable that the Conservatives may start an opposition Reform programme of their own.—*Economist*.

THE PROGRESS OF CANT.—When we read in a journal which lays claim to an exclusively religious character, such designations as "the man of God" applied to a statesman whose most prominent characteristic is a frank and fearless levity; and when we find another, when a leader of its own narrow-minded sect is announced as the successor to a vacant see, canting about the reward that awaits in a future life the Minister who was understood to have thus exercised his patronage for the sole purpose of increasing his political influence, we cannot but fear that we are relapsing into an age of *Tartuffes*, or *Mauvorns*, or *Mother Coles*. And all history is full of evidence that generations addicted to cant are uniformly succeeded by generations in which profligacy braves the light of day with the most audacious effrontery and cynicism.—*Daily News*.

CONSERVATIVE VIEW OF LORD PALMERSTON'S EPISCOPAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Pelham, the Rector of Marylebone, and brother of Lord Chichester, is, it is announced, to be the new Bishop of Norwich. Many persons did not believe the report when it was first promulgated. They thought it unlikely that Lord Palmerston would fill up an ecclesiastical dignity several weeks before it could be legally vacated. A bill must be introduced into the Legislature, and be carried through all its forms, before Dr. Hinds can vacate his see, or his successor be appointed. A still stronger ground for incredulity was the character of the appointment. It was thought impossible that Lord Palmerston should have so completely surrendered himself into the hands of a particular party in the Church. It is now, however, clear that he has done so; that the compact has been signed, sealed, and delivered; that the Premier is to continue the part of "the man of God," and play out to the end of his new rôle of political Tartuffe. The unseemly haste with which the choice has been made, and the triumph with which it is announced, look very like a deliberate attempt to produce a schism in the Church. The great body of Churchmen will never consent to have the Prayer-book nullified, which seems to be the aim of the extreme Evangelical party. As a compensation for this danger, the divines selected by Lord Palmerston are chiefly remarkable for their poverty of learning, their political partisanship, and their patrician connections.—*The Press*.

A VERSION OF THE PERSIAN NEGOTIATION AT PARIS.—A very few days before the treaty was signed, Lord Cowley was heard to declare that he could make nothing of the Persians; that they would not, or could not, understand him. His words were, "What can you do with people who will not understand you? but it will be the worse for them, and they will suffer for it in the end." In short, there was a dead lock; and, as far as England's paid diplomatists could go, the dead lock would have continued for ever. My Lord Cowley was at his wits' end—for such had been the injudicious nature of the propositions made by him, and, above all, the manner of making them, that for a long time Ferouk Khan positively refused to have anything to do with him. Luckily for England, a gentleman who is not a paid diplomatist, nor even a Peer or a Grand Cross of the Bath, but simply a captain in the Indian navy, hearing how matters stood, waited on Lord Cowley and offered his services, stating that he spoke Persian, and had, we believe, known Ferouk Khan in Persia. By this time his lordship had probably discovered that he was not the heaven-born negotiator which the British Government affected to consider him, and that to thrust such terms as he had originally proposed down the throat of the shrewd Oriental was a task altogether beyond his capacity. He therefore accepted Captain Lynch's offer, and in a few hours, as we understand, the treaty, such as it is, was prepared and signed by both parties. Captain Lynch was very properly deputed by Lord Cowley to bring it to England, and on his arrival he was presented by the Treasury with 500*l.* for his trouble—a sum which every one must think trifling as compared with his services on this important occasion. Now what is there in all this to merit an earldom? Here is a functionary receiving upwards of 8,000*l.* a year from his country, and it is quite obvious that, although assisted by three first-rate Oriental scholars, Colonel Ouseley, Colonel Otter, and Mr. Redhouse, we should have had no treaty at all but for Captain Lynch.—*The Press*.

VIGOROUS PREACHING IN THE CHURCH.—What with the fear of criticism, the deference to a recognised standard, idleness, reverence, and a great many other things—what with some thinking it heretical to shout and others thinking it unpole to be popular—there is no monster preaching in the English Church. It does certainly admit of a question whether in our general policy we are not overcautious, and gain greater theoretical correctness at the cost of much practical efficiency. It admits of a question whether a little extravagance and a little one-sidedness might not be tolerated for the sake of a good, substantial, natural, telling appeal to the human heart. We should have no objection, for our part, to an Evangelical clergyman, with a strong voice, doing what Mr. Spurgeon does. The doctrines of the two are in reality much the same, and, that being the case, why should fear of criticism prevent the Evangelical school from making themselves as effective as they can? But such is the influence of a conventional standard, which, like conscience, "makes cowards of us all."—*The Times*.

ELECTION RESULTS.—The turmoil of the elections is pretty nearly over; and it is time to ask what it is in substance that the country has pronounced? There have been abundance of small theories on the subject, none of which strike us as containing more than a slight modicum of truth. The notion that the whole practical import of all the struggles which have disturbed the peace of counties and boroughs is simply a vote of approval of the China war, is abandoned at last even by *The Times*; and our contemporary has been obliged to give up the classification of the returns which it commenced, on the basis of the opinions expressed about the nationality of a hybrid lorch. The people, we are glad to see, have had more sense than to select their representatives on grounds so entirely disconnected from the great social and material interests of the country. There never was a house less bound to this or that leader, or less impregnated with the conviction that private opinion is to be subordinated to party tactics, than the present one is likely to prove. There may be a considerable body who are resolute to hold by the pugnacious Premier, just as boys range themselves under the lead of the cock of the school. On the

other side, there is a moderate section which will doubtless abide by Mr. Disraeli, less from personal or political sympathy than from the want of capacity to produce from their ranks a leader more congenial to their tastes. But these parties will form but a small proportion of the house, and the chief numerical strength of Ministers will be drawn from Liberals who suspect their own champion, and Conservatives who think him a safer Tory than the Opposition leader.—*Saturday Review*.

EXPECTED REFORM BILL.—It follows that, while the Peel party has been broken up, and the Manchester party deprived for a time of its representation in Parliament, the Liberals of all shades form a vast majority, while the minority, composed of Tories, also of all shades, has been reduced by at least one-sixth. This opens a promising prospect for Reformers. Their great interest, as was well known early last week, is actually under the consideration of the Government. Nothing but a Transatlantic or Continental war—both all but impossibilities—could save the Premier from the absolute necessity of attempting at least to solve the question; it is understood, indeed, that he has yielded to the representations of his colleagues, and to the vigorous summons of the electors, and that a Bill, combining several points of the Liberal programme, is in process of amalgamation. As we have said, two-thirds of the new House of Commons will assent at once to the general principle of Parliamentary reform; even the Tories confess that it can no longer be postponed. The only danger is lest the Reformers in Parliament should be satisfied with too small a measure, and lest the Ballot should be a second time sacrificed. But there are good men and true keeping watch out of doors, and they will rally the people, while Lord Palmerston confronts the Legislature.—*The Leader*.

MR. BRIGHT.—The enforced retirement of Mr. Bright from public life, upon which he addresses his late constituents in the letter we publish to-day, is an event in our modern Parliamentary history which we cannot pass over without notice. Let men agree or disagree with his political opinions as they will, upon one point there can be no doubt whatsoever, that a well-graced actor has left the scene. There was a vigour and fire in the man, which we seek in vain elsewhere among the candidates for the orator's chaplet in the House of Commons. We remember well, when the Reform Bill was passed, it was anticipated that a number of rough untameable speakers would be sent up by the new-born constituencies to the House of Commons—men who would deal with the old parliamentary rhetoric and the good old quotations from the classical authors, and all the received elegancies of the place, in no very reverential spirit, and who would yet earn for themselves a great name, and for their constituents greater influence and greater power in the political system. The late Sir Robert Peel is reported to have said, when Mr. Bright made his first effective appearance in the house, "Ah! here at last is one of those terrible men of Thirty-two!" Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden are the only two instances which occur to us of men who have realised the anticipation; and of the two there is no doubt that Mr. Bright is the one who had earned for himself by far the higher position in the house. Mr. Cobden's name is associated imperishably with one great question; but out of that, it would be admitted, we presume, even by his immediate admirers, that he had not attained the same general reputation for high oratorical power as Mr. Bright. . . . Who among those who rail most loudly at John Bright will ever do one tithe of what he has done, even with all the adventitious circumstances of birth and wealth upon their side? We are always ready and eager to give our tribute of admiration to any person connected with the upper ranks of English society who displays any extraordinary amount of ability, any great degree of courage, any peculiar aptitude for the public service; but why should we of the middle classes be ever affiliated to a huge secret conspiracy for keeping down our own peers? . . . We believe Mr. Bright to have been conscientious in his views; no man could have produced the effect he produced upon his fellows without a great amount of earnestness and real conviction. We know him to have been one of the most eloquent men in the House of Commons; and as a man of high ability we regret his loss. We are not to be reckoned among Mr. Bright's political friends; but let him feel satisfied that there are thousands of his political opponents who would rejoice equally with his friends at his full restoration to health and to his public career.—*Times*.

THE LATE ROCHDALE ELECTION.—Of all that have lost their seats in the last election, Mr. Miall is the most difficult to spare from the house at the present time. Mr. Miall filled a place in Parliament which none of those left or the newly-elected can fill. The question which he was peculiarly adapted to handle becomes of more importance daily. The battle of free trade in the "bread that perisheth" is fought and won; but we have still to fight against monopoly in the "bread that endureth unto everlasting life." Mr. Miall had gained the attention of the house, and possessed a considerable amount of influence therein. When first he entered Parliament, he was watched like a mad dog; a suspicious eye followed him in all his movements. Mr. Miall knew this; he knew that there was strong prejudice in the house against him; he knew that he represented in Parliament the opinions of a very influential portion of the community, whose principles were understood by but a few of our legislators. But if the house and the country were disappointed in Mr. Miall, they were disappointed on the right side. His enemies, by degrees, understood that he was not that monster which they conceived him to be. He spoke but seldom; but he never rose without throwing some important light

on the subject under consideration. He had gained the ear and the confidence of the house. It is not a small triumph to get a hearing in the House of Commons. The writer was in the gallery when Mr. Miall brought forward his Irish motion; the house was rather full on the occasion. Mr. Miall spoke cautiously, but firmly and conclusively. He knew the temper of the audience; he secured the profoundest attention from beginning to end. His remarks were entirely new to the majority; they had never thought that true religion could live for a moment without the support of the State;—that the kingdom of our Saviour is not of this world was to them a grand discovery. We sincerely hope Mr. Miall may not be long out of the house; and in the meantime, we trust that our countryman, Mr. Salisbury, will do his best to fill up the gap.—*Translated from the "Banner Cymru" (Welsh Banner), edited by the Rev. W. Rees, of Liverpool.*

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

It is announced on authority that Mr. John Evelyn Denison, M.P. for N. Nottinghamshire, will be the Ministerial candidate for the Speakership of the House of Commons. *The Times*, after comparing his qualifications with those of Messrs. Baines and Fitzroy, pronounces in his favour. *The Daily News* also speaks favourably of Mr. Denison, and thus describes his antecedents:—

The family of which Mr. Denison is the head, owes its origin, like that of so many of our leading gentry, to successful mercantile enterprise. Its founder made a fortune in trade—we believe at Leeds—more than a century ago; and more than one of its members have honourably distinguished themselves in the law and in other walks in life. The present proprietor of Ossington was born in the first year of the century, and succeeded at a very early age to the position he has since occupied. If we are not much mistaken, his first experience as a man of business was derived from the systematic pursuit of agricultural improvement on an extensive scale, and the application of means at the time regarded generally as almost empirical to the reclamation and development of the resources of the soil. But while thus engaged in works of local usefulness, Mr. Denison was not insensible to the attractions of political life. After quitting Oxford he had, in company with the present Lord Derby and Mr. Labouchere, made a protracted tour through the United States of America. Soon after their return each of the three friends entered Parliament; and all of them took an early interest in the struggle of parties then for the most part concentrated on the great question of Catholic Emancipation. On the accession of Mr. Canning to the Premiership in 1827, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Denison were both called upon to fill subordinate office, the former as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, the latter as one of the Lords of the Admiralty. By his marriage with the daughter of the late Duke of Portland, Mr. Denison had become closely connected with the family of Mr. Canning, and it is probable that, had that gifted statesman lived, his young friend would have speedily filled a position of greater official prominence. Whether owing to Mr. Canning's premature decease, or to some other cause of which we are unaware, it does not appear that the member for Nottinghamshire formed a part in any of the Liberal Administrations subsequently formed. We have some recollection of a criticism passed by him on the composition of the Government of 1846, of which Lord John Russell was the head—the gist of which, if we remember aright, lay in pointing out the absence of territorial influence as represented in the Cabinet then formed. We apprehend that the sympathies of the Speaker elect have always been emphatically, though we are far from saying exclusively, identified with the landed interest; and it is a somewhat curious coincidence that his elevation to the chair of the Lower House should come at a moment signalled by the extrusion from Parliament of the more conspicuous leaders of the Manchester party, and by the return of a good number of country magnates to the Liberal banner.

The Examiner is satirical on the subject:—

But there is not the least chance of the choice of a bad Speaker. The candidates are unobjectionable. Mr. Fitzroy is an excellent man, who has done much good service in a quiet, unpretending way; Mr. Baines is thoroughly sound and able; Mr. E. Denison is not bad. The last is preferred. He has not been too good a Reformer or Liberal, not too much in earnest about anything, and above all, he is of the three the most of a drum-major. He will be awful in a big wig, and will fill young members with a strange awe when he cries order. What more is wanted in an incarnation of rules?

The Press, which expresses a hope that the House of Commons will not implicitly follow Lord Palmerston's dictum, says:—

The Times, in enumerating the names of persons proposed to fill the Speaker's chair, objects to Mr. Baines on the ground of his age. He is fifty-eight. The late Speaker retired at sixty-three; and should the next Speaker withdraw at the same age, the country would gain but five years' service from the Speaker in exchange for a peerage and pension. There is some force in this argument. But it applies to Mr. Denison as well as to Mr. Baines. The former gentleman, who is lauded as the fittest person that could be chosen, is fifty-seven. A hint is thrown out that Mr. Baines does not "carry his years well." If this is meant as an insinuation that he is not in excellent health, it is disposed of in a letter by Mr. Baines, who asserts that he never was better in his life. The truth is, that Mr. Baines is too pure a Whig to quite suit Lord Palmerston's taste. Mr. Denison is a Liberal after his own heart. He has always opposed the Ballot, and he absented himself from the division on Mr. Locke King's motion.

The Leeds Mercury says:—

Mr. Denison possesses good qualifications both of person and character, and he is one year younger than Mr. Baines; but we should not have thought that in accurate knowledge, in business habits, in public services, or in the ability to preside over such a body as the House of Commons, he was nearly equal to that gentleman. He has, however, an advantage which weighs surprisingly with our governing classes, in being the son-in-law of a duke; whereas Mr. Baines has sprung from the people,

and his merits, whatever they may be, are all his own. We must be excused if we say, that it does not seem quite in the spirit of the constitution that aristocratic connection should be allowed to decide in the choice of the first officer of a House of Commons.

The Scottish Press endeavours to solve the mystery of the choice of Mr. Evelyn as the Ministerial candidate, by a reference to the election of the Whig Lord, James Stuart, for Ayrshire:—

The case, to be brief, stands thus—the Duke of Portland, a Tory, lends his influence to Lord Palmerston's candidate in Ayrshire, whose election was problematical, and turns his back on Sir James Fergusson, his natural ally and friend;—Mr. Denison is married to his Grace's sister;—the Government select Mr. Denison for the Speakership, and *The Times* is got to write him up. All these are separate and not necessarily connected circumstances; but whether the Duke of Portland supported the Whig candidate in Ayrshire, on condition of or with a view to obtaining for his relative the support of the Ministry for this high office, must remain a question of opinion, not a matter of deduction, which every man will settle for himself.

The Times stated, in its article on the Speakership, that Mr. Baines was somewhat disqualified by indifferent health and short-sightedness. Mr. Baines replies to the leading journal:—

As to the first, I am sure my friends will be glad to know that I was never better in my life; and, as to the second, that with the aid of an ordinary pair of short-sighted glasses I can see as well as any man.

MR. BRIGHT'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

To the Electors of the City of Manchester.

Gentlemen,—I have received a telegraphic despatch, informing me of the result of the election contest in which you have just been engaged. That result has not greatly surprised me, and, so far as I am personally concerned—inasmuch as it liberates me from public life in a manner which involves on my part no shrinking from my duty—I cannot seriously regret it. I lament it on public grounds, because it tells the world that many amongst you have abandoned the opinions you professed to hold in the year 1847, and even so recently as in the year 1852. I believe that slander itself has not dared to charge me with having forsaken any of the principles, on the honest support of which I offered myself twice, and was twice accepted, as your representative. The charge against me has rather been that I have too warmly and too faithfully defended the political views which found so much favour with you at the two previous elections.

If the change in your opinion of me has arisen from my course on the question of the war with Russia, I can only say, that on a calm review of all the circumstances of the case—and during the past twelve months I have had ample time for such a review—I would not unsay or retract any one of the speeches I have spoken, or erase from the records of Parliament any one of the votes I have given upon it, if I could thereby reverse the decision to which you have come, or secure any other distinction which it is in the power of my countrymen to confer. I am free, and will remain free, from any share in the needless and guilty bloodshed of that melancholy chapter in the annals of my country. I cannot, however, forget that the leaders of the Opposition in the recent contest have not been influenced by my conduct on this question. They were less successful, but not less bitter in their hostility in 1852, and even in 1847, when my only public merit or demerit consisted in my labours in the cause of free trade. On each occasion calling themselves Liberals, and calling their candidates Liberals also, they have coalesced with the Conservatives; whilst now, doubtless, they have assailed Mr. Gibson and myself on the ground of a pretended coalition with the Conservatives in the House of Commons!

I have esteemed it a high honour to be one of your representatives, and have given more of mental and physical labour to your service than was just to myself. I feel it scarcely less an honour to suffer in the cause of peace, and on behalf of what I believe to be the true interests of my country—though I could have wished the blow had come from other hands, at a time when I could have been present to meet face to face those who dealt it.

In taking my leave of you and public life, let me assure you that I can never forget the many—the innumerable—kindnesses I have received from my friends amongst you. No one will rejoice more than I shall in all that brings you prosperity and honour, and I am not without hope that, when a calmer hour shall come, you will say of Mr. Gibson and of me, that, as colleagues in your representation for ten years, we have not sacrificed our principles to gain popularity, or bartered our independence for the emoluments of office, or the favours of the great. I feel that we have stood for the rights, and interests, and freedom of the people, and that we have not tarnished the honour or lessened the renown of your eminent city.—I am now, as I have hitherto been, very faithfully yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

Florence, March 31, 1857.

THE BALLOT LAW IN AUSTRALIA.

A copy of the electoral law of the colony of Victoria as forwarded to England for the royal assent appears in the shape of a Parliamentary paper just issued, and in accordance with an address of the House of Commons. The following clauses in this measure refer to the vote by ballot, which has now become the law in Victoria:—

Sec. XXXV. At every booth or polling place there shall be one or more compartments or ballot rooms provided with ink and pen for the purpose of enabling

the elector to mark the ballot paper as hereinafter provided, in which room no person other than the returning officer or his deputy, the poll clerk, and the scrutineers of the several candidates to be appointed as hereinafter provided, and the electors who shall for that time be tendering their votes, shall be entitled to be present, and any person other than such returning officer, poll clerk, scrutineers, and electors actually recording their votes who shall intrude into such room, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the returning officer, and deputy returning officer, or poll clerk, to summon to his assistance in such compartment, or room, any member or members of the police force for the purpose of preserving the public peace, quelling any breach thereof that may have arisen, and for removing out of such room any person or persons who may, in his opinion, be obstructing the polling or wilfully violating any of the provisions of this act.

XXXVI. The returning officer, or his deputy, shall provide a locked box, of which he shall keep the key, with a cleft or opening in such box capable of receiving the ballot-paper, and which box shall stand upon the table at which the returning officer, deputy returning officer or poll-clerk, and scrutineers preside. And each elector shall, having previously satisfied as herein provided, the returning officer or his deputy that he is entitled to vote at such election, then receive from the returning officer, or deputy returning officer, or poll-clerk, a ballot paper in the form in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked (F), and which ballot paper shall be signed upon the back by the returning officer with his name, and such elector shall in the compartment or ballot room provided for the purpose, strike out the names of such candidates as he does not intend to vote for, and shall forthwith fold up the same in such manner as will conceal the names of the candidates, and display that of the returning officer written upon the back, and deposit it in the ballot box in the presence of the returning officer, or deputy returning officer, or poll-clerk and scrutineers; and in case such elector shall be unable to read or shall be blind, he shall signify the same to the returning officer or deputy returning officer or poll-clerk, who shall thereupon mark or strike out the names of such candidates as the elector may designate, and no elector shall take out of such room any such ballot paper either before or after he has marked the same, and any elector wilfully infringing any of the provisions of this clause, or obstructing the polling by any unnecessary delay in performing any act within the ballot-room, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

XXXVII. After the nomination of the several candidates for the province or district shall have taken place, the returning officer shall cause to be printed a number of ballot papers in the form (F), which ballot papers he shall keep in his own custody, and before the day of polling he shall deliver to each deputy returning officer such number of ballot papers, signed by himself, as shall be sufficient for the electors who may poll at the booth or polling place within such deputy's division; and he shall also sign a sufficient number of ballot papers for the electors who may poll at the booth or polling place over which he shall himself preside, and it shall be the duty of the returning officer, and deputy returning officer, to keep an exact account of such signed ballot papers.

XXXVIII. Before delivering the ballot paper to the elector, as hereinbefore provided, the returning officer or deputy returning officer, or poll clerk, shall write upon each ballot paper so delivered to such elector, the number, corresponding to the number set opposite to the elector's name in the electoral roll, and shall thereupon check or mark off, upon a certified copy of the electoral roll, such voter's name as having voted, and such numbers so corresponding as aforesaid, shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the identity of the electors, whose names shall appear on the roll, and of the fact of their having voted at the election at which such ballot papers were delivered.

XXXIX. The returning officer shall preside at one polling place within his province or district, and shall appoint by writing under his hand a deputy or deputies or poll clerk to act for him and preside at each of the other polling places or booths appointed as aforesaid for taking the poll for such province or district or any division thereof respectively, and a poll clerk for each compartment or ballot room when there are more than one.

XLI. Each candidate may appoint one person to be scrutineer at each booth, or polling place, and in every compartment thereof at the election, and every person so appointed scrutineer shall, upon his appointment, make and subscribe the following declaration in the presence of the returning officer, or deputy returning officer:—

"I, A. B., a scrutineer, appointed by C. D., a candidate at the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Council (or in the Legislative Assembly, as the case may be) for X., do hereby solemnly declare that I will faithfully assist at such election, and that I will not attempt to ascertain for whom any elector shall vote, neither will I by any word or action directly or indirectly aid in the discovery of the same unless in answer to any question which I am legally bound to answer, or in compliance with the provisions of this act."

SCHEDULE F.

BALLOT PAPER—FORM.

Province (or district) of [here insert name of province or district].

Candidates' names (here arranged alphabetically)—William Brown, Henry Smith, Charles Stevens, John Thompson. The voter is to strike out the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom he does not intend to vote, by drawing a line through the same with a pen.

He must be careful not to leave uncanceled more names than are capable of being returned for the province or district in which he votes, namely (here insert as under) names, otherwise his ballot paper will be invalid.

If he cannot read, he may require the returning officer or deputy returning officer to strike out for him such name or names as he may designate.

The ballot paper so marked by or for the voter, is to be dropped by him into the ballot box.

The voter is not to be permitted to take his ballot paper out of the ballot room or polling booth.

The Necropolis Company have started a new kind of insurance—"funeral insurance." persons can pay monthly or yearly sums that will insure them a funeral, grand or humble, according to their payments.

GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER.

The Good Friday holiday presented charming weather for the people, who, judging by appearances, did not fail to avail themselves of their yearly boon. The experiment of opening the Crystal Palace was perfectly successful. From a little before one o'clock until half-past four, trains continued to run without intermission. In the earlier part of the afternoon the station at London-bridge was as crowded as on the Derby day, and at the Crystal Palace terminus four or five trains from time to time had to wait, as one after another their large freights were discharged. It is stated that nearly 15,000 persons left the London-bridge station, and excursion trains were organised from all parts of the main London and Brighton line. Nearly 28,000 persons visited the palace in the course of the day. The Crystal Palace band played at intervals within the building, and the band of the Coldstream Guards were stationed on the terrace. It may be added, that every class in society was represented, the holiday-maker being by no means confined to any particular description of persons. Neither wines nor malt liquors were sold in the palace during the hours of afternoon service. This arrangement appeared not a little to surprise and disappoint the public; and, if one might judge from the expressions now and then let fall, seemed to give rise to anything but a pious turn of thought among those, who from the counters moved thirsty away.

The numerous classes of the London population who devote Easter Monday to recreation were shut up to such entertainment as could be enjoyed under cover. Out-door amusement was from the first hopeless, the rain pouring down at intervals throughout the day, drenching park, and heath, and road. Greenwich Fair was completely extinguished, the weather leaving nothing to be effected by the magisterial interdict. The parks, for the same cause, did not exhibit their usual Easter attendance of visitors, and on the whole looked rather bleak and dreary. The theatres are stated to have been very crowded at night. At the British Museum there was a constant stream of people from ten till five. The remains of the colossal and extinct megatherium, megalosaurus, and ichthyosaurus, of the earlier period of animated creation, and of the gigantic dinosaurs of New Zealand more recently become an extinct race, as well as other fossiliferous specimens of natural archaeology, perhaps excited the greatest curiosity; although the results of Mr. Layard's discoveries at Nineveh caused almost an equal share of interest. The National Gallery was also crowded. Some 6,000 persons visited Marlborough House to admire Vernon's and Turner's beautiful collections.

A musical entertainment, denominated a "Grand Verdi Festival," was given at Exeter Hall. It was announced that "the three operas, *Rigoletto*, *La Traviata*, and *Il Trovatore*, were to be represented in a condensed form. It was in reality a concert, consisting of selections of a few favourite airs, duets, &c., from each of the operas which have been mentioned. Madame Novello, Miss Dolby, Miss Vinning, Mr. Reeves and Mr. Weiss, sang beautifully, and Mr. Mellon's fine orchestra, conducted by himself, was as admirable as usual. The "Concert for the People" at St. Martin's Hall, was rather a misnomer, for it consisted chiefly of a facetious entertainment by Mr. Henry Seymour Carleton—a series of imitations of popular actors and other notabilities of the day, set in a sort of framework of anecdotes, jokes, and comic sketches. Mr. Woodin's *Olio of Oddities*, the Polytechnic Institution, and the Colosseum were crowded during the day: the latter is attended in the evening by the Crystal Palace band. The Great Globe and its attraction of curiosities attracted a considerable number of visitors. There were also to be seen there a moving diorama illustrative of the journey from Blackwall to Balaklava, with forty-nine tableaux of the principal cities of Europe; and likewise a diorama of Russia, through the means of which the sites and scenes of the memorable events of the late campaign were effectively represented. The Livingston discoveries are now marked on the Great Globe, and are well deserving of inspection. At the Surrey Gardens Mrs. German Reed (late Miss P. Horton) and her husband made their first appearance in their well-known entertainment. A great number of persons visited the Hall, all of whom were highly amused with the entertainment.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen rode out for the last time on Saturday. On Sunday she attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the Holy Communion. The Duchess of Kent, the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, the Princess Feodore, and the Prince of Leiningen were also present at the service. On Monday her Majesty had a small dinner party, which included the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge.

The customary Royal bounties and alms have been distributed. The ancient charities of Maundy Thursday were distributed on that day in Whitehall Chapel, with the usual ceremonies, by the Lord High Almoner and his assistants. As her Majesty is now in her thirty-eighth year, the alms were given to thirty-eight men and thirty-eight women. These alms consist of clothing and money in purses.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon at Lord Palmerston's residence in Piccadilly.

Mr. Horner has, we (*Scotsman*) have reason to believe, resigned his office of Secretary for Ireland.

Signor Saffi, the Roman Triumvir, delivered a lecture at Edinburgh on Friday last. Mr. Adam Black, M.P., in the chair, on "Italy as it is, and

Italy as it ought to be." This distinguished Roman lectures on Thursday next in the City Hall, Glasgow.

With a generosity characteristic of England, a public subscription has been started in London for the purpose of contributing towards the relief of Russian Finland, a large number of the inhabitants of which are suffering grievously from the famine caused by the loss of their last year's crops, and many of whom, it is feared, must die the bitter death of starvation unless promptly succoured. Amongst the subscribers to the fund on behalf of the late foe are Mr. Sturge, of Birmingham, who gives £500; Mr. C. Sturge, £500; Baring Brothers, £200; Rothschild and Sons, £200; Robert Charlton, Bristol, £200; H. Dickinson, Coalbrookdale, £100; Lucy Darby and Mary Darby, Coalbrookdale, £100 each; John Cropper, Liverpool, £50.

A Liverpool paper says:—"We have been favoured by the inspection of a letter addressed by Mr. Cobden to a gentleman in Liverpool, in which he alludes to his own defeat at Huddersfield, and more especially to the rejection by Manchester of Mr. Bright. Mr. Cobden is in a delicate state of health, and states that his own exclusion from Parliament will be a positive relief to him; but he feels acutely the course which has been pursued at Manchester, and declares his belief that political ingratitude was never before carried to such an extent, inasmuch as Mr. Bright's intellect, which is of a commanding character, has been shattered by too faithfully serving his constituency in the House of Commons, and he now finds himself dismissed with less delicacy than is usually accorded to a menial in a private family. The publication of this letter at the present time would excite interest, but, although it treats exclusively of public matters, Mr. Cobden has marked it 'Private,' a feeling which his correspondent respects. In addition to the indifferent state of his own health, Mr. Cobden's happiness is considerably marred by the illness which prevails in his family."

Government has given orders for the erection of a new picture gallery—the Sheepshanks Gallery—on the magnificent estate in Kensington.

The gunboat flotilla at Portsmouth is being hastened forward with all speed for service in the China seas.

It is stated to be her Majesty's intention, to distribute the Victoria Cross in person to those appointed to receive the decoration, of which due notice will be given by the authorities at the War Department and Admiralty.

The *Morning Advertiser* believes Lord Panmure will resign the Ministry of War during the month of May, and probably be succeeded by Sydney Herbert.

Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., has made the munificent offer to the directors of the Greenock Academy of a cadetship in the military service of the Hon. East India Company, for competition among the pupils of the institution.

Miscellaneous News.

Mr. Wilfred Lawson, the late Liberal candidate for West Cumberland, while hunting on Saturday week was thrown from his horse and severely injured. At first it was reported that he had sustained concussion of the brain, but this is not the case; though his injuries were of so severe a nature as to prevent him from attending at Cockermouth on Tuesday to hear the official declaration of the poll.

During last year, 281 persons were killed, and 394 more or less hurt, on railways in the United Kingdom. The number of passengers killed was twenty-seven; nineteen of the twenty-seven deaths arose from the incautiousness of the sufferers themselves, leaving eight as the number who died from "accidents" beyond their own control.

The long-promised "Saloon Omnibus" has made its appearance. On Thursday six of these vehicles, laden inside and outside with passengers, drove in procession down to Scotland-yard, to be inspected by the police authorities. Sir R. Mayne expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the conveyance. The omnibuses then proceeded to the Mansion-house, where they were inspected by the Lord Mayor. The six omnibuses are to run at once upon all the leading omnibus routes, and Mr. Aysford is building others with the greatest rapidity. They are much larger than the ordinary vehicles, and fitted up with regard to the comfort of passengers somewhat like a saloon railway carriage. There is no crowding, the fearful "knife-board" on the roof has been replaced by a most comfortable seat, which is easy to attain, to sit upon, and to descend from. Inside there are two bell-pulls, by which to call attention both from driver and conductor; whilst a stand receives the dripping umbrella. The floor is perfectly level, and in the *coupé*, persons who desire it, may completely isolate themselves from the other passengers. People may pass from one end to the other without even touching any one else, and a new patent candle-lamp gives a light over all sufficient to read a newspaper by. Ventilation is amply provided for.

Mr. Joseph Hodgson, a farmer of Collingham, near Newark, received a nice-looking mince-pie from some unknown "friend." He partook of it, and was found sitting at table with the pie before him, partly eaten. The old man was dead. On examining the pie, it was found to contain arsenic. Neither the criminal sender nor the motive that led to the murder has been discovered.

The steam-ship *Transit*, notorious for its inability to carry the House of Lords to the naval review last year, and recently compelled to return to dock on account of a leak, has met with another accident.

She had taken 600 troops on board, and had left Portsmouth for China early last week: on Tuesday, in a fog, she anchored off Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight; and while lying there her anchor rubbed a hole in her bottom. "The engineer was the first to discover the accident, by going down into the engine-room, when he found himself up to his waist in water. The alarm was then given, and three pumps set to work; the troops were all got aft, so as to lighten the pressure forward; and finding that the leakage did not decrease, the vessel was put about for Spithead and Portsmouth harbour; which she happily reached in safety and without assistance. The troops and baggage were immediately transferred to the *Bellerophon*, and hands from the *Excellent* and Marine Artillery barracks set to work forthwith to pump to keep her afloat and to get out the ammunition and stores. All her powder is damaged, sugar and peas spoilt, flour and oatmeal damaged, and all other matters under water. The men employed were up to their necks in water getting the ammunition out of the fore magazine. The bread, being stowed aft, has not suffered like the other provisions, which were stowed forward. The *Transit* owes her safety to having seven different water-tight compartments, so that the water did not get aft." A court of inquiry was held on Friday by Admiral Superintendent Martin, with closed doors. It is supposed that an open court-martial will shortly be held on Commander Ennis Chambers, who was in charge of the ship. The *Transit* was again made water-tight on Friday morning. Her troops were re-embarked, and she has now left.

A waterlogged ship, the *Holinger*, from Narva to Gainsborough, laden with deals, was discovered off the coast of Norway, on the 14th ult. On boarding her, six emaciated bodies of dead seamen were found. The vessel was without provision of any sort; and it is believed that the crew, unable to make the land, or ignorant of their position, absolutely died of starvation.

The first body of artisan emigrants to Australia, under the auspices of the Wellington Emigration Fund, will leave London on the 16th inst. They have been carefully selected from unemployed artisans who joined in the movement resulting from the late meetings at Smithfield. The selections already made most judiciously include several men with families.

An old house in Little Russell-place, Great Russell-street, suddenly fell down on Friday morning, burying five men in the ruins. They were dug out. One man was dead; two were very dangerously injured, and two others comparatively unhurt. The houses in Little Russell-place belong to the Duke of Bedford. Workmen were demolishing them, and it was one of these that fell.

A copy of the deed of gift by Mr. John Sheepshanks of his collection of pictures and drawings has just been published, by order of the late Parliament. A minute of the Privy Council of Trade, of the 6th of February, accepts, with much gratification, the trusteeship created by this deed of gift, acknowledges the great value of Mr. Sheepshanks's splendid collection, expresses admiration of the liberal spirit in which it has been made, and announces that orders have been given for the erection of a gallery for the reception of the collection, as desired by the donor, in some airy situation near the Gardens or Parks at Kensington. The other conditions of the deed of gift are already known to the public. The new gallery will be attached to the Schools of Art in connection with the Departments of Science and Art now established there. The collection includes 233 oil paintings, the works of British artists, and 103 drawings and sketches, the works of native draughtsmen.

There were several very heavy falls of snow at Manchester and the neighbourhood on Easter Sunday; but, owing to previous and subsequent rains, it disappeared from the ground in the course of a few hours. These storms had been preceded on Friday and Saturday by thunderstorms, accompanied by falls of rain and hail. On the evening of Good Friday a thunderstorm burst over Wakefield and the surrounding townships. The thunder claps were accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and heavy rain. A severe thunderstorm broke over the southern coast of Northumberland on the afternoon of Good Friday. On the same day a district of country about three miles from Stamford, was visited by a remarkably heavy fall of hail, the stones being of an almost unprecedented size, and covering the ground for hours.

There has been a murder in Islington. On Saturday morning an inquest was held at the Marquis of Salisbury, Freeling-street, Caledonian-road, Islington, respecting the death of Mr. James Scott, aged thirty-three years, a master baker, residing in Freeling-street, caused by a man named Tripp, residing in Gifford-street, in the same locality, who stabbed the deceased with a sword or bayonet. From the evidence given, it appears that the deceased had disarranged for rent on Tripp. He was the landlord of a number of cottages, to all of which he had pass keys, and came in and out as he pleased. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Robert Tripp, and the usual warrant in such case was made out. Upon one of the police searching the room occupied by Tripp, he found amongst some hay in a box, the skull, shoulder-blade, and other bones, forming part of a female skeleton, apparently about middle age. There were also portions of a bonnet, shawl, dress, and other articles of female apparel. These things were in the inquest-room, and created great sensation.

The Lundhill Colliery Pit, it is anticipated, will not be emptied of the water for another fortnight. The pumping operations are continued night and

day. The general temperature of the water, between 61 deg. and 63 deg., is considered a satisfactory proof of the extinction of all fire in the pit. The first body recovered from the pit was found between eleven and twelve o'clock on Friday night. The features were frightfully distorted; the legs and arms broken, the feet cut, and the head and other parts so crushed as to render the appearance of it one shapeless mass of flesh, and perfectly irreconizable. The coroner's inquiry into the circumstances of the explosion, by which no less than 189 persons have lost their lives, was resumed on Thursday; Mr. Morton, the Government Inspector of Mines, the proprietors, and other gentlemen were present as at previous sittings. The inquiry has now occupied seven days, during which forty-seven witnesses have been examined. Mr. J. Coe, the viewer.—On being asked whether he could form any opinion as to the cause of the explosion, the witness said he was utterly at a loss to account for it, but that he had formed a notion (which was, however, merely hypothetical) that it was possible after the lower roof had fallen, that the stronger roof above might have given way, and thus liberated large quantities of gases, which would explode on contact with the nearest naked light. He did not think the ventilation by trapdoors an efficient mode, and considered double doors safer than single ones. He also thought that all mines in the Barnsley district ought to be worked exclusively with safety-lamps, and expressed his opinion that the mode of getting coal throughout the district was the most wretched and dangerous within his knowledge. At the conclusion of Mr. Coe's evidence the inquest was adjourned to the 30th inst.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of London, on the 28th March, a paper of much interest was read by Dr. Webster, on the "Health of London during the Past Year." According to various statistical data contained in the author's communication, it appears that London manifested very marked salubrity during the past year. Indeed, this favourable condition of the Metropolitan population was very different from some previous seasons, and on this and other grounds is worthy the attention of the profession and the public. Whilst during the last year few epidemic maladies prevailed with any unusual severity, many diseases appear to have been less fatal than ordinary, whereby the total mortality ranged one-twelfth, or 4,720 fatal cases under that reported in 1855, notwithstanding that year was also considered salubrious. Those facts, with other concurrent circumstances, all tend to prove that London now seems by far the most healthy capital of any country, in spite of its enormous population, and the numerous powerful existing causes of disease which still prevail.—*Lancet*.

The British Bank premises in Threadneedle-street were sold by auction on Wednesday; they were purchased for the Baltic Committee at 11,000*l.*, and some 2,000*l.* more will be paid for fixtures.

The second comet which the astronomer Bruhns, at Berlin, has discovered in the course of this year, offers additional interest, as its identity with a comet, seen before, has been proved, and it has thus been ascertained that it rotates in a comparatively very short time round the sun. As calculations made at Berlin immediately have shown, it is the same comet as that discovered in 1846 by Brorsen in Kiel. The duration of its rotation is 2,026 (5 years 6½ months), and the greatest axis of his line of rotation is about 600,000,000 miles long. This is the third comet of short rotation known to us, the two first revolutions being that of Encke and that of Biela, to which must now be added Brorsen's comet.

Law, Police, &c.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—In the Bankruptcy Court, on Wednesday, the Honourable John Stapleton, the new Member for Berwick, was examined in regard to his connection with the Royal British Bank. His evidence did not throw much new light on the management of that extraordinary concern. In July, 1855, he was induced to become a director—of course he was not informed of the critical state of affairs. By degrees he found it out partially. He required changes to be made, and assisted in dismissing Cameron from the office of manager. Like Esdale, he acquiesced in the issuing of reports which told anything but the truth regarding the real position of the bank. Mr. Stapleton was questioned on many details with which the public are already familiar. On the 5th February, 1856, Mr. Stapleton was promoted to be deputy-governor. An attempt was made to get Mr. Deputy Dakin into the direction: "all" Mr. Stapleton told him was, that the "bank had incurred some losses and considerable lock-ups, but that it would recover." Though Mr. Dakin attended one or two meetings of the board, he ultimately escaped from the peril which threatened him—he is not responsible. In July last, Mr. Stapleton urged that no dividend should be paid, that a call should be made on the shareholders, and an amalgamation effected with the London and Paris Bank. Witness had suffered much by his connection with the bank—he has property, and he must contribute. Mr. Craufurd, the manager who succeeded Cameron, was also examined. He is a young man. He made out the accounts in June last: there was no real audit of them—there never had been.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.—On Thursday, Webb, the butcher, who fell upon Mr. Buckler, a fellow-passenger in a railway-carriage on the North London Railway, and seriously wounded him with a knife, apparently intending to rob him, was convicted, and sentenced to be transported for life.

DEFAUDING TRADESMEN.—Lieut. E. A. Lloyd, of the Royal Artillery, has been remanded by the Marlborough-street magistrate on charges of obtaining large quantities of goods from various tradesmen by means of checks on Cox & Co., when he had no funds in their hands. He says he expected to have had money paid into his account to meet these checks, but had been disappointed.

CONVICTION OF BAKERS FOR USING ALUM.—On Saturday last, Charles Parks, Samuel Marling, James Graham, and Richard Pitlake, bakers, all of Croydon, appeared on summons before the magistrates assembled in petty sessions—viz., Thomas Byron, Esq. (chairman), J. W. Sutherland, Esq., and J. Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Falmouth, charged with selling adulterated bread. They were convicted. The bench fined all the defendants upwards of 10*l.* each, including costs. Notice of appeal was given in all the cases. Mr. Byron, the chairman, on behalf of the magistrates, said they would persevere in their endeavours to discover who were the adulterators of beer and other articles of food in Croydon.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.—Miss Madeleine Smith, the young lady who was apprehended on suspicion of having administered poison to her sweetheart, a young French gentleman, named L'Angelier, was formally committed on Friday last to stand her trial on the charge of murder. The result has been arrived at after the consultation with the Crown authorities in Edinburgh. So far as motive is concerned, the grounds of the charge are understood to be that Miss Smith was anxious to cast L'Angelier off, in consequence of having received and accepted an offer of marriage from a gentleman who occupies a much more elevated position in society, so far as wealth is concerned. L'Angelier was resolved to maintain his ascendancy, and had some power of blasting the young lady's reputation in the event of her marrying his rival. Hence the catastrophe. The event has created much excitement in Glasgow. The case will be tried before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh.

THE KIDDERMINSTER RIOTERS.—On Saturday, between twenty and thirty persons—among them several gentlemen of influence in the borough and numerous tradesmen—were examined at Kidderminster on the charge of inciting and assisting in the attack on Mr. Lowe. Three barristers of the Oxford circuit were engaged, viz., Mr. Kettle, for the prosecution; Mr. Byrne, for Mr. A. Talbot; and Mr. Huddleston, for the other defendants. The court was crowded to suffocation. Mr. Kettle having opened the case, called Mr. Ebenezer Guest, bailiff to the county court, who deposed that just after he arrived at the hustings he saw Mr. Alfred Talbot in an elevated position in front of the hustings on the platform raised for the reporters. He was making motions to the crowd, as if he wished them to be quiet that they might hear him. Up to this time witness had seen no stones thrown. Mr. Talbot, addressing the mob, said, "Now, lads, don't throw stones." Then there was a bit of a laugh which drowned the remainder of his observations. Almost immediately afterwards, when Mr. Talbot had descended from his position, there came a volley of stones into the booth (where witness was). Witness then described the subsequent scene which was of the most disgraceful character. When Mr. Lowe escaped from the town, a number of roughs followed him and his friends, shouting, "Throw them out;" "Kill the pink-eye" (a name which had been given to Mr. Lowe); "Pitch out the —." The most violent appeared to be bricklayers, masons, and stone-getters, and not weavers of Kidderminster. Saw Drury, Wood, Bushell, and Biggs there. Wood was throwing stones at the "procession," as it was called; one man who had hold of witness's arm was knocked down. They had to pass along the road where there were raised banks, from which the people were throwing stones upon them. Joseph Brewer, ostler, added that when Mr. Alfred Talbot descended into the crowd from the booth, he heard some of the crowd say, "Mr. Talbot for ever." Mr. Talbot then said, "Go it, lads." The Rev. J. G. Sheppard gave a lengthened account of what he saw from his house, which commanded a view of the hustings. Mr. Stretton, surgeon, stated, that he found Mr. Lowe suffering from a severe wound on the right side of the head, with a fracture of the bone. There were other severe contusions on the face and ear, and other injuries on other parts of his person. The wound on the side of the head was decidedly of a dangerous character. Also examined a policeman, who had received a severe fracture of the nasal bone. The case for the prosecution having been concluded, the magistrates adjourned the further hearing of all the cases till Friday next.

Literature.

MR. GLADSTONE ON HOMER.

Few of our readers will need to be informed that Mr. Gladstone, member for the Oxford University, is a member also of the Oxford University. Indeed, if he had not been the second it is hardly probable that he would be the first; for Oxford, in common with her junior sisters of Cambridge and Dublin, invariably chooses two of her own sons to represent her in Parliament. They are supposed to reflect her theology, her learning, and her political sympathies. So, as Sir Harry Inglis was the type of the Oxford of the past generation, Mr. Gladstone may be taken as a type of the Oxford of to-day, but a type embodying only the highest characteristics of his Alma Mater, and as superior to the ordinary Oxford man

as were the ideal creations of Phidias and Praxiteles to the average men and women who, two thousand years ago, walked about in ancient Greece. For you cannot say of him what has been said of the pictures of Raphael and Murillo, that you have but to go to the countries that gave birth to the artists to see their canvas take, as it were, life and action. If you visit Oxford, you will find only a generation of dwarfed Puseys, Newmans, and Froudes.

Mr. Gladstone has reminded the world of his former connection with his university, by contributing to the recently published number of the "Oxford Essays" an article on the "Place of Homer in Classical Education and in Historical Inquiry." Having finished the translation of Farini, the hon. member appears to have employed his late Parliamentary holiday in returning to his old studies. The result is seen in the present essay, which, itself, we are informed, is intended only as a prelude to a more elaborate work, from the same pen, on the Homeric history, religion, polity, and poetry. This subject, to all who take a more than ordinary interest in the education of the young, is a deeply interesting one, and in Mr. Gladstone's hands it is in the hands of a master of classical learning and literary style.

Mr. Gladstone more than justifies the study of Homer. The professed object of the present essay is, in fact, to promote and extend that study, and to vindicate for the Homeric writings "their just degree, both of absolute, and more especially of relative, critical value." This is rather extensive ground over which to travel in fifty pages, and the writer is therefore obliged to leap over two or three important points. He does not touch the questions of the personality of the poet and the unity and antiquity of his books, which have agitated all Germany during the last hundred years, considering that Col. Mure, whom he justly commends as the most distinguished of British writers on this subject, has left the debate in such a state that those who follow him may be excused from the discussion, and "proceed upon the assumption that the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' are in their substance the true offspring of the heroic age itself, and are genuine gifts, not only of a remote antiquity, but of a designing mind." The labours of Wolf and the Chorizontes or Separatists—the classical Strausses of the last century—are thus simply ignored, Mr. Gladstone preferring to treat the question as finally settled, just as we now treat the question of the genuineness and authenticity of the Sacred Writings also as settled, all the past and present Biblical Wolfites of Germany and Britain notwithstanding. The great Scriptural and classical disputes are thus fairly disposed of. Every sane man now admits that Moses was Moses, and every cultivated man that Homer was Homer. We suppose that the question for the next generation of literary treadmillites will be, Was Shakespeare Shakespeare, and not Bacon, Raleigh, and Spencer?—all three together, or, by a sort of contemporary metempsychosis, each in turn but neither long.

We are more surprised to find Mr. Gladstone passing over the ground of another controversy in complete silence. All who have taken upon themselves the office of commentator on the classical writings of antiquity, have felt compelled to make some allusion to the acknowledged immoral tendencies of these works. The immorality of the Homeric writings compelled even the heathen Plato to exclude them from his "Republic;" but we seem, now-a-days, to be less nice in these matters than we were. Colonel Mure, we remember, strangely lauds the *Iliad* for its "delicacy of idea and purity of expression." Herein passes over the subject with scarcely more than a contemptuous reference, while Mr. Gladstone does not even allude to it. We freely acknowledge with Colonel Mure, that in this respect the great heathen will compare favourably with either Shakespeare or Chaucer; but the first is for this very reason, a forbidden book to the young, while the second is happily, cast in such a mould, that only scholars will take the trouble to master its difficulties. The question is, Is it worth while, for the sake of the knowledge, cultivation, and expansion, which the study of the great classical writings unquestionably promotes, prematurely to corrupt the imagination and morals of our best-educated youth? It is a difficult and a fair question to discuss, and many who are not "Puritans" would, as we know, unhesitatingly answer it in the negative.

Passing by this gate of difficulty, Mr. Gladstone proceeds to state what, in his estimation, should be Homer's future place in English education. He is of opinion that classical study is at present below the point to which it should be carried, but he will not consent that Homer should be placed amongst general "classical writers." He is not to be read simply

* Oxford Essays, contributed by Members of the University, 1857.

"among the poets," but as the poet of antiquity. "There is," he says, "an inner Homeric world, of which his verse is the tabernacle, and his poetic genius the exponent, but which offers in itself a spectacle of the most profound interest quite apart from him who introduces us to it, and from the means by which we are so introduced. This world of religion and ethics, of civil policy, of history and ethnology, of manners and arts, so widely severed from all following experience, that we may properly call them paleozoic, can hardly be examined and understood by those who are taught to approach Homer as a poet only."

With a discriminative appreciation of the merits of the tragic writers of a subsequent age, he ranks them far below their great predecessor and exemplar. They may be more useful in some respects in the study of the Greek language, but they cannot compare with him in the study of Greece. He places even Æschylus immeasurably beneath him in poetic title. He seems to consider that the author of the Prometheus could only put before you, with a certain mannerism, a few set pictures, while Homer makes you to live the whole life of the Greece of his day. Thus he says, "If he is to be read for his theology, history, ethics, politics—his skill in the higher and more delicate parts of the poetic calling—his never-ending lessons upon manners, arts, and society,—if we are to study in him the great map of that humanity which he so wonderfully unfolds to our gaze,—he must be read at the universities, and read with reference to his deeper treasures. He is second to none of the poets of antiquity as the poet of boys; but he is far advanced before them all as the poet of men."

From this question the writer passes to a discussion of the *Historical Aims of Homer*. The few pages devoted to this branch of his subject will be found to be not a little refreshing to those who have read at all largely in the writings of the negative critics of the present day. Mr. Gladstone, in common with most Oxford scholars, is a Conservative in literature as well as in politics. Without intending to revive or return to the past, he would retain all its history with the most exact and scrupulous care. He evidently studies it with the intention of believing, not as little but as much as he can. He is therefore no advocate of Niebuhrism. With a strong grasp of facts, unusual powers of comparison and a supreme logical faculty, he is calculated, we think, to do serious damage to the established Niebuhr principles of historical inquiry. Mr. Merivale has already done much, on Niebuhr's own ground, to weaken the force of what have hitherto been considered to be the most indisputable conclusions of this great scholar; but Mr. Gladstone, if we have correctly caught the tone of his present essay, is destined to deal them still heavier blows. In the article under review he unhesitatingly expresses his belief in the strictly historical character of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." This belief he grounds on such circumstances as the immense mass of matter which they contain, having particularly in view the great multitude of genealogies and their extraordinary consistency one with another; the Catalogue; the known accuracy of the names of races; the geographical details, and similar considerations of internal evidence. The indisputable "fictions" which they contain he looks upon simply as embellishments—as we suppose he would look upon the more evident fictions surrounding the plots of the *Jerusalem* of Tasso and the *Lusiad* of Camoens. To the particular conclusion to which he is led by these considerations we certainly cannot assent. There can be no doubt—modern scholars at least now entertain but little—that Homer lived not very far from the period of the Trojan war. The nearest point hitherto assigned to him by any competent writer, is something like a hundred and fifty years, or a period somewhat equivalent to that between the reign of James II. and the passing of the Reform Bill. Such a period, perhaps, would allow sufficient time for the assumption of such a license as is characteristic of the "Iliad." But Mr. Gladstone is of opinion that the Homeric poems were in all probability composed not later than within two generations—that is, fifty or sixty years—of the war. He gives two philosophical reasons for this belief; the first that "the assumption, by an effort of mind, of the manner and tone of a remote age, and the consistent support of that character throughout prolonged works, is of very rare occurrence; that there is no instance of it in Greek literature, and that it would be difficult to suppose a poet so national as Homer to be in this cardinal respect entirely different from all others of his race;" and the second, that "the faculty of assuming, in literary compositions, an archaic costume, voice and manner, does not belong at all either to an age like that of Homer, or to any age of

which the literary conditions at all resemble it." The existence of this faculty Mr. Gladstone denies even to Shakspeare, but he accords the possession of it, in a very high degree, to Sir Walter Scott. But why not place Homer in the same catalogue with Shakspeare in this respect; that is to say, with Col. Mure, consider him as narrating the facts of the Trojan war, in the language and with the ideas and sympathies of his own age? Mr. Gladstone does not appear to see that, in supposing Homer to have been so nearly contemporaneous with his heroes, he is really weakening both his authority as a historian and the proof of the authenticity of his works. For without allowing for a considerable interval of time, it would be impossible to account for the acknowledged discrepancies of style and allusion running through the whole of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey." It is hardly possible Mr. Gladstone can imagine that the Greeks of Homer's day took the "Iliad" to be only a poem. They believed it all—believed the Olympian Episodes to be just as veritable as the Trojan tale. Heeren and other scholars, as we know, boldly put down Homer as the author of the religious system of the Greeks. He was so, but only in the sense in which Moses, as a writer, was the author of the religious system of the Hebrews. He chronicled what the people already in substance, believed. Does Mr. Gladstone suppose that, if Homer had lived "within two generations" of the time of the Trojan war, the Greeks would ever have credited the tales of the Olympian gods? Common sense and experience will tell him that men will seldom believe their toothless grandfathers, whom they have themselves to feed with pap and spoon, to have been the "favourites of the gods," to have held intercourse with heaven, and to have been of such "divine" descent as were the Homeric heroes.

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view;"

and the same distance that made the Romans credit the tale of their descent from Æneas; the Spaniards to believe that Jubal, the son of Japhet, was their first king; the French that Francio, a Trojan prince, was the founder of their empire, and the Danes that the Kings of Sweden could be traced, in unbroken succession, up to Magog, made the Greeks of Homer's time to credit the whole of the Olympian theogony. If Mr. Gladstone intends to undertake the complete separation of the mythical and historical elements of the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," he intends an impossible, and, under any circumstances, a rather unsatisfactory labour. As Heeren finely says on this subject, "the majestic stream of Homer's song, blessing and fertilising, flows like the Nile, through many lands and nations; but, like the sources of the Nile, its fountains will remain concealed."

Mr. Gladstone further defends his theory of the early composition of the Homeric poems in the third section of this Essay, on the *Date of Homer*. In the fourth section he discusses, with great minuteness of philological criticism, the question of the *Probable trustworthiness of the Text*, arriving at the conclusion, that it is in general "sound and trustworthy." A consideration of the value of what may be called the Homeric tradition, occupies the fifth and last section, which is entitled the *Place and Authority of Homer in Historical Inquiry*. We can do no more than quote the thesis submitted by the writer:—"That, in regard to the religion, history, ethnology, polity and life at large of the Greeks of the heroic times, the authority of the Homeric poems, standing far above that of the whole mass of the later literary traditions in any of their forms, ought never to be treated as homogenous with them, but should usually, in the first instance, be handled by itself, and the testimony of later writers should, in general be handled in subordination to it, and be tried by it, as by a touch-stone, on all subjects which it embraces."

The essay concludes with a temperate, but able argument, in proof of this proposition.

If our readers are at all familiar with Mr. Gladstone's previous writings, they will not be surprised at the subject he has now taken in hand, nor altogether at his manner of treating it; but they will scarcely fail to be astonished at the thoroughness and minuteness of his criticism and his extensive and profound acquaintance with the best of modern works in every branch of classical literature. It is not an exaggeration to say that, if he had devoted a lifetime to this study, instead of to modern politics and statesmanship, he could hardly have exceeded his present performance. It is no slight honour for the writings of any man to appear in the same series of the same work with the recent elaborate treatise of Professor Max Müller on "Comparative Mythology;" but Mr. Gladstone, by his paper, raises the character of the "Oxford Essays" even above the

point to which Müller had brought it. It is a masterpiece of clear and vigorous classical writing.

We conclude with two quotations illustrative of the style of the article and of the writer's estimate of the father of profane poetry:—

THE HOMERIC AND THE SACRED WRITINGS COMPARED.

"The Greek mind, which thus became one of the main features of the civilised life of Christendom, cannot be fully comprehended without the study of Homer, and is nowhere so completely or so sincerely exhibited as in his works. He has a world of his own, into which upon his strong wing he carries us. There we find ourselves amidst a system of ideas, feelings, and actions, different from what are to be found anywhere else, and forming a new and distinct standard of humanity. In much that this Homeric world exhibits, we see the taint of sin at work, but far, as yet, from its perfect work and its ripeness; it stands between Paradise and the vices of later heathenism, far from both—from the latter as well as from the former; and if, among all earthly knowledge, the knowledge of man be that which we should chiefly court, and, if to be genuine, it should be founded upon experience, how is it possible to over-value this representation of the human race in a complete, distinct, and separate form, with its own religion, ethics, policy, history, arts, manners, fresh and true to the standard of its nature, like the form of an infant from the hand of the Creator, yet mature, full and finished, in its own sense, after its own laws, like some master-piece of the sculptor's art? The poems of Homer never can be put in competition with the Sacred writings of the Old Testament, as regards the one invaluable code of truth and hope that was contained in them. But, while the Jewish records exhibit to us the link between man and the other world in the earliest times, the poems of Homer show us the being of whom God was pleased to be thus mindful, in the free, unsuspecting play of his actual nature. The patriarchal and Jewish dispensations created and sustained through Divine interposition a state of things essentially special and exceptional: but here we see our kind set to work out for itself, under the lights which common life and experience supplied, the deep problem of its destiny. Nor is there, perhaps, any more solemn and melancholy lesson than that which is to be learned from its continual downward course. . . . The sweeter Mosaic books, and the other historical books of the Old Testament, are not intended to present, and do not present, a picture of human society, or of nature drawn at large. Their aim is to exhibit it in one master relation, and to do this with effect they do it to a great extent exclusively. The Homeric materials for exhibiting that relation are different in kind as well as in degree; but, as they paint, and paint to the very life, the whole range of our nature, and the entire circle of human action and experience, at a period much more nearly analogous to the patriarchal time than to any later age, the poems of Homer may be viewed, in the philosophy of human nature, as the complement of the earlier portion of the Sacred Records."

HOMER AS A POET.

"Indeed, the transcendancy of his poetical distinctions has tended to overshadow his other claims and uses. As settlers in the very richest soils, saturated with the fruits which they almost spontaneously yield, rarely turn their whole powers to account; so they that are taught simply to repair to Homer as a poet find in him, so considered, such ample resources for enjoyment, that, unless summoned onwards by a distinct and separate call, they are little likely to travel further. It is thus that Lord Bacon's brilliant fame as a philosopher diverted public attention from his merits as a political historian. It was thus, to take a nearer instance, that most readers of Dante, while submitting their imaginations to his powerful sway, have been almost wholly unconscious that they were in the hands of one of the most acute and exact of metaphysicians,—one of the most tender, earnest, and profound amongst spiritual writers. Here, indeed, the process has been simple in form, for the majority, at least, of readers have stopped with the striking, and so to speak, important imagery of the *Inferno*, and have not so much as read the following, which are also the loftier and more ethereal portions of the *Divina Commedia*. It may be enough for Homer's fame that the consent of mankind has irrevocably assigned to him a supremacy among poets, without real competitors or partners, except Dante and Shakspeare, and that, perhaps if we take into view his early date, the unpreparedness of the world for works so extraordinary as his, the paucity of the traditional resources and training he could have inherited, he then becomes the most extraordinary, as he is the most ancient, phenomenon in the whole history of purely human culture. In particular points he appears to me, if it be not presumption to say so much, to remain to this day unquestionably without an equal in the management of the poetic art. If Shakspeare be supreme in the intuitive knowledge of human nature, and in the rapid and fertile vigour of his imagination—if Dante have the largest grasp of the 'height and depth' of all things created; if he stand first in the power of exhibiting and producing ecstasy, and in the compressed and concentrated energy of thought and feeling—Homer, too, has his own peculiar prerogative. Among them might, perhaps, be placed the faculty of high oratory, the use of epithets and distinctive phrases, the production of indirect or negative effects, and the power of creating and sustaining dramatic interest without the large use of wicked agents, in whom later poets have found their most indispensable auxiliaries. But all this is not enough for us who read him. If the works of Homer are to letters and to human learning what the early books of Scripture are to the entire Bible and the spiritual life of man; if in them lie the beginnings of the intellectual life of the world; then we must still recollect that that life, to be rightly understood, should be studied in its beginnings, where we may see, in simple forms, what afterwards grew complex, and in clear light what afterwards became obscure, and where we obtain starting points from which to measure progress and decay along all the lines upon which our nature moves."

M. Michel Levy, the Paris publisher, has bought the "Mémoires" of M. Guizot for a sum of 100,000 francs. The work is to appear in four or five volumes, and will be entitled, "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de mon Temps depuis 1814 jusqu'au 22 Février, 1848."

Gleanings.

The Russian Government have sent extensive orders to our north-east ports for iron screw-steamers for service in the Black Sea.

NAPOLEON'S MORBID VANITY.—Before the commencement of the campaign of 1815 he ordered General Bernard, who took charge of his topographical bureau, to bring him a map of France as well as a map of the northern frontier. He carried almost to extravagance his mania for colossal maps. "Have you nothing larger than that!" he asked.—"No, sire, this is the only map you can consult, it being on the same scale as that of the Low Countries."—"And is this the whole of France?"—"Yes, sire." He seemed, standing with his arms crossed, to lose himself in contemplation for some minutes, and then said, "Poor France! why she is no more than a breakfast!"—*Marmont's Memoirs.*

The *Lancet*, having given up its columns for several weeks past to correspondence relative to the tobacco controversy, now delivers its own opinion. Its conclusions may be thus stated:—1. To smoke early in the day is excess. 2. As people are generally constituted, to smoke more than one or two pipes of tobacco, or one or two cigars, daily, is excess. 3. Youthful indulgence in smoking is excess. 4. There are physiological indications which, occurring in any individual case, are criteria of excess. "We most earnestly desire," says *The Lancet*, "to see the habit of smoking diminish, and we entreat the youth of this country to abandon it altogether. Let them lay our advice to heart. Let them give up a dubious pleasure for a certain good. Ten years hence we shall receive their thanks."

A correspondent of the *Abingdon Virginian*, writing from Marion, Smythe County, relates a singular case of marriage, illustrative of woman's devotion. He says:—"We have, within half a mile of this place, an individual who has remained in one position (flat on his back) for sixteen years or more. His joints are as stiff as if he never had any. He can move his head slightly; can move his hands a little; is unable to eat a single mouthful unless put into his mouth by another person; is fat; very hearty and cheerful; and within the last two years has married a good-looking and merry girl! The clergyman who married this man said he had some scruples about it, until he had a long conversation with both the parties. He saw they were bent on being married. The young lady stood by the bed of the groom, as she could not take his hand, or he could not reach it out, and they were made one."

THE AUTHORESS OF JANE EYRE.—Her eyes were quiet and intelligent, except when she was strongly moved, and then they glowed with spiritual fire. "I never saw the like in any other creature," says Mrs. Gaskell, her biographer, and adds, "As for the rest of her features, they were plain, large, and ill set; but unless you began to catalogue them, you were hardly aware of the fact, for the eyes and power of the countenance over-balanced every physical defect; the crooked mouth and the large nose were forgotten, and the whole face arrested the attention, and presently attracted all those whom she herself would have cared to attract. Her hands and feet were the smallest I ever saw; when one of the former were placed in mine, it was like the soft touch of a bird in the middle of my palm. The delicate long fingers had a peculiar fineness of sensation, which was one reason why all her handiwork, of whatever kind—writing, sewing, knitting—was so clear in its minuteness."

Obituary.

LORD DOUGLAS died at Bothwell Castle, on the Clyde, on Monday week. The deceased was in holy orders, but subsequently to his accession to the family estates he lived principally either at Douglas Castle or at Bothwell Castle, and rarely took any active part in public affairs. He was also very seldom seen in the House of Lords. Dying childless, he is succeeded in his estates, which are principally situated in Clydesdale, and estimated to be worth about 55,000*l.* per annum, by his sister, the Countess of Home.

JOHNSON'S "QUEENY."—Hester Maria, Viscountess Keith, died a few days ago in her ninety-fifth year. This remarkable lady was the last remaining link between the present generation and that brilliant literary circle which congregated around Johnson at "the club"—which thronged the hospitable mansion of Mrs. Thrale, at Streatham. Viscountess Keith was the eldest daughter of Henry Thrale, the friend of Johnson, and the husband of Hester Salusbury, better known to the world by the name of her second husband as "Mrs. Piozzi." As the child of his most valued friends, Hester Maria enjoyed a large share of the attention of Johnson, who was her early instructor, and in whose memoirs her name frequently occurs as "Queeney," a term of endearment conferred upon her by the great philosopher. During her girlhood she was surrounded by Reynolds, Garrick, Burke, Gibbon, Boswell, Beauchamp, Langton, Siddons, Burney, and Montague. Johnson was her early tutor, and Baretto her Italian master. She attended the deathbed of Johnson, her illustrious guardian and preceptor, and frequently dwelt upon that solemn scene in after years. The sage at their last interview said, "My dear child, we part for ever in this world, let us part as Christians should; let us pray together." He then uttered a prayer of fervent piety and deep affection invoking the blessing of Heaven upon his pupil. When Mrs. Piozzi returned from her long marriage tour her daughters received her dutifully, and though her second marriage had

been a severe mortification to them, they continued from the period of her return to England to that of her death, many years after, to show her great kindness. In the year 1818 Miss Thrale became the wife of George Keith Elphinstone, Viscount Keith, one of the most distinguished of those commanders by whom the naval honours of great Britain were so greatly exalted during the revolutionary war. For the latter part of her life, she retired altogether from society, and limited her intercourse to a few old and intimate friends. Her time was divided between her religious duties and works of unostentatious and active benevolence. Few ever did so much for the good of others, or sought so little for their praise. Besides her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Villiers, Viscountess Keith is survived by two sisters,—Miss Thrale, of Ashgrove, near Seven Oaks, and Mrs. Mostyn, resident in Brighton; a third sister, Mrs. Meyrick Hoare, died many years ago.

THE LATE IMAUM OF MUSCAT, whose death was announced a short time since, was so remarkable a prince as to deserve some notice of his character and extended reign. Syed or Said, the deceased Sultan, came to the throne in 1806, at the age of seventeen years. His dominions were partly in Asia and partly in Africa. Muscat, from which he derived his title, is a very considerable seaport and commercial depot in the province of Oman, on the Arabian shore of the Persian Gulf, and commanding the narrow entrance of that gulf; Oman, the most eastern portion of Arabia, and about 350 miles in length, constituted the Asiatic dominion of the Imaum, which he delivered from vassalage to the Wahabees. But he also partly inherited and partly wrested from the Portuguese a territory several hundred miles in length on the eastern coast of Africa, called Zanguebar, with a large and beautiful island called Zanzibar, in which island he resided during the latter years of his life. The Imaum of Muscat was a man of dignified and noble presence, but not a warrior. His conquests were effected chiefly by means of his alliances, and especially by his alliance with England and the East India Company. He formed a considerable navy of five English-built frigates, but he employed them in commerce, not in war, and carried on a very extensive trade with India and various parts of the East. He was wise enough to encourage foreign commerce by very low customs duties. He was not a man of high moral qualities, but his wisdom as a ruler has not often been surpassed.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 28, at Sydney, Australia, the wife of the Rev. WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON, B.A., of a daughter.

March 28, the wife of the Rev. J. P. JONES, Bromyard, Herefordshire, of a son.

April 6, at Merton, the wife of the Rev. J. G. ROBERTS, of a son.

April 10, at 34, Finsbury-circus, the wife of BUXTON SHILLITO, Esq., of a son.

April 11, at 38, Brook-street, the Countess of CORK and ORRERY, of a daughter.

April 11, at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, the wife of GEORGE HALL, Esq., Governor of the Reformatory Prison, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 26, at the British Consulate, Nice, Sir DAVID BREWSTER, K.H., F.R.S., D.C.L., to JANE KIRK, second daughter of the late THOMAS PURNELL, Esq., of Scarborough.

April 7, at Denmark-place Chapel, Camberwell, by the Rev. Edward Steane, D.D., THOMAS YOUNG, Esq., of the Crescent, to RACHEL RUSSELL, eldest daughter of FRED. BANKART, Esq., of Champion-park, Denmark-hill.

April 8, at Trinity Chapel, Poplar, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Joshua C. Harrison, of Park Chapel, Camden-town, Mr. CHARLES WRIGHT, of Hilldrop-crescent, Camden-road, second son of Mr. MATTHEW WRIGHT, of Albion-road, Stoke Newington, to SARAH MARY, second daughter of the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, of Trinity Parsonage, Poplar.

April 9, at Bond-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. M'ALL, Mr. THOMAS GRIMES, Belgrave, to Miss SARAH ANN BEDNALL.

April 10, at the Congregational Church, Watton, by the Rev. J. S. Bowles, Mr. PEARSON, Kingsland-road, London, to Miss FRANCES BETTS, of the former place.

April 11, at St. Pancras, Euston-square, by the Rev. Walter Thomas, Mr. HENRY SAMUEL COLSTON, retired surgeon from the Crimea, 31, St. Paul's-road, Camden-town, and 6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, to Miss ARMFIELD, of 16, Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, daughter of the late Mr. ARMFIELD, the celebrated deaf and dumb teacher.

DEATHS.

April 6, at Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire, the Right Hon. JAMES, Lord DOUGLAS, of Douglas. His Lordship, who was the fourth surviving son of ARCHIBALD, first Lord DOUGLAS, by Lady FRANCES SCOTT, sister of HENRY, third Duke of Buccleuch, was born July 9, 1787, and consequently was in the seventieth year of his age.

April 6, at Carlisle, THOMAS COULTHARD HEYSHAM, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Cumberland, a gentleman well known in the scientific world, aged sixty-five.

April 7, at his residence, Paxford, Worcestershire, Mr. WIGGINS, late of Maize Hill, Greenwich.

April 7, of consumption, CATHERINE FANNY, the eldest and tenderly beloved daughter of Mr. J. BLEASE, New-road, Rochester, and granddaughter of the late Rev. THOMAS FLINT, of Weymouth, in her eighteenth year.

April 8, in Lisson-grove North, Marylebone, HENRY RICHTER, Esq., historical painter, and member of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in his eighty-fifth year.

April 9, at the Castle, Parsonstown, the Hon. J. PARSONS, son of the Earl of Rosse.

April 10, at Mansfield, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Mr. WM. BRADSHAW, in her fifty-first year.

April 10, JOHN EVAN, the third son of the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Independent minister of Oakham, aged sixteen years.

April 14, at Upper Clapton, ISABELLA GRANT, wife of the Rev. JAMES W. MARSH, D.D., LL.D., after protracted indisposition, in the sixty-third year of her age.

April 15, at his residence, Paxford, Worcestershire, Mr. WIGGINS, late of Maize Hill, Greenwich.

April 15, of consumption, CATHERINE FANNY, the eldest and tenderly beloved daughter of Mr. J. BLEASE, New-road, Rochester, and granddaughter of the late Rev. THOMAS FLINT, of Weymouth, in her eighteenth year.

April 15, in Lisson-grove North, Marylebone, HENRY RICHTER, Esq., historical painter, and member of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in his eighty-fifth year.

April 15, at the Castle, Parsonstown, the Hon. J. PARSONS, son of the Earl of Rosse.

April 15, at Mansfield, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Mr. WM. BRADSHAW, in her fifty-first year.

April 15, JOHN EVAN, the third son of the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Independent minister of Oakham, aged sixteen years.

April 15, at Upper Clapton, ISABELLA GRANT, wife of the Rev. JAMES W. MARSH, D.D., LL.D., after protracted indisposition, in the sixty-third year of her age.

April 15, at his residence, Paxford, Worcestershire, Mr. WIGGINS, late of Maize Hill, Greenwich.

April 15, of consumption, CATHERINE FANNY, the eldest and tenderly beloved daughter of Mr. J. BLEASE, New-road, Rochester, and granddaughter of the late Rev. THOMAS FLINT, of Weymouth, in her eighteenth year.

April 15, in Lisson-grove North, Marylebone, HENRY RICHTER, Esq., historical painter, and member of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in his eighty-fifth year.

April 15, at the Castle, Parsonstown, the Hon. J. PARSONS, son of the Earl of Rosse.

April 15, at Mansfield, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Mr. WM. BRADSHAW, in her fifty-first year.

April 15, JOHN EVAN, the third son of the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Independent minister of Oakham, aged sixteen years.

April 15, at Upper Clapton, ISABELLA GRANT, wife of the Rev. JAMES W. MARSH, D.D., LL.D., after protracted indisposition, in the sixty-third year of her age.

April 15, at his residence, Paxford, Worcestershire, Mr. WIGGINS, late of Maize Hill, Greenwich.

April 15, of consumption, CATHERINE FANNY, the eldest and tenderly beloved daughter of Mr. J. BLEASE, New-road, Rochester, and granddaughter of the late Rev. THOMAS FLINT, of Weymouth, in her eighteenth year.

April 15, in Lisson-grove North, Marylebone, HENRY RICHTER, Esq., historical painter, and member of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in his eighty-fifth year.

April 15, at the Castle, Parsonstown, the Hon. J. PARSONS, son of the Earl of Rosse.

April 15, at Mansfield, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Mr. WM. BRADSHAW, in her fifty-first year.

April 15, JOHN EVAN, the third son of the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Independent minister of Oakham, aged sixteen years.

April 15, at Upper Clapton, ISABELLA GRANT, wife of the Rev. JAMES W. MARSH, D.D., LL.D., after protracted indisposition, in the sixty-third year of her age.

April 15, at his residence, Paxford, Worcestershire, Mr. WIGGINS, late of Maize Hill, Greenwich.

April 15, of consumption, CATHERINE FANNY, the eldest and tenderly beloved daughter of Mr. J. BLEASE, New-road, Rochester, and granddaughter of the late Rev. THOMAS FLINT, of Weymouth, in her eighteenth year.

April 15, in Lisson-grove North, Marylebone, HENRY RICHTER, Esq., historical painter, and member of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in his eighty-fifth year.

April 15, at the Castle, Parsonstown, the Hon. J. PARSONS, son of the Earl of Rosse.

April 15, at Mansfield, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Mr. WM. BRADSHAW, in her fifty-first year.

April 15, JOHN EVAN, the third son of the Rev. THOMAS JAMES, Independent minister of Oakham, aged sixteen years.

April 15, at Upper Clapton, ISABELLA GRANT, wife of the Rev. JAMES W. MARSH, D.D., LL.D., after protracted indisposition, in the sixty-third year of her age.

April 15, at his residence, Paxford, Worcestershire, Mr. WIGGINS, late of Maize Hill, Greenwich.

April 15, of consumption, CATHERINE FANNY, the eldest and tenderly beloved daughter of Mr. J. BLEASE, New-road, Rochester, and granddaughter of the late Rev. THOMAS FLINT, of Weymouth, in her eighteenth year.

apparently to an idea that the Bank directors may contemplate fresh restrictions. Gold is now flowing freely into the institution. At the close the markets were rather firmer in character, and the reduction in Consols was limited to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Speculators in shares are now looking forward to the fortnightly settlement, which will commence to-morrow. The demand for money continues good, and the market to-day exhibited some stringency. Under ordinary circumstances no business is done below the Bank minimum discount rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and for long-dated and inferior paper higher terms are exacted. Consols are 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for transfer, and 93 3-16 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the 7th proximo. The New Three per Cents. have been active at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92, but since then they have receded to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Reduced were 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$. The March Exchequer Bills are 2s. discount.

The Foreign Stock Market has ruled very quiet, and prices in most instances are influenced by the flatness in the Consol Market.

The dealings in Railway Shares have been very limited, and in most instances at a decline upon previous quotations.

In the Foreign and Colonial undertakings lower rates are also current.

At the meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England to-day, Sheffield Neave, Esq., and Bonamy Dobree were elected, the former Governor, and the latter Deputy Governor for the ensuing year.

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week show a limited business, but steady prices. At Manchester, stocks being moderate with a fair supply of orders, full rates have been demanded. The Birmingham advices state that the iron-market is well maintained, and that in the other occupations of the place there is good employment. Notwithstanding the high rates of interest, the quarterly payments have been extremely well met. At Nottingham and in the woollen districts there has been partial dullness, while in the Irish linen-markets the demand has been satisfactory.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised three vessels—one for Port Phillip, one for Auckland, and one for Portland Bay, with an aggregate capacity of 1,783 tons. The rates of freight have exhibited little variation.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been diminished activity. The number of vessels reported inwards was 212, being 64 less than in the previous week. The number cleared out was 120, including 16 in ballast, showing a decrease of 25. The number of ships on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 45, being 2 less than at the last account. Of these 7 are for Adelaide, 3 for Geelong, 1 for Hobart Town, 3 for Launceston, 6 for New Zealand, 12 for Port Phillip, 2 for Portland Bay, 1 for Perth, 9 for Sydney, and 1 for Swan River; 5 of them were entered outward in January and 12 in February.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

| | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 3 per Ct. Consols | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Consols for Account | 93 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3 per Cent. Red. | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| New 3 per Cent. | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Annuities | 223 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 223 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 223 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 223 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 223 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 223 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| India Stock | 216 | 216 | 216 | 216 | 216 | 216 |
| Bank Stock | 6 dis | 6 dis | 6 dis | 6 dis | 6 dis | 6 dis |
| Exchequer-bills | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| India Bonds | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Long Annuities | — | 17 15-16 | — | — | — | — |

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 11th day of April, 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Notes issued | £23,045,180 | Government Debt | £11,015,100 |
| | | Other Securities | 3,459,900 |
| | | Gold Coin & Bullion | 8,570,180 |
| | | Silver Bullion | — |
| | £23,045,180 | | £23,045,180 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| Proprietors' Capital | £14,553,000 | Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) | £11,645,974 |
| Reserve | 3,842,182 | Other Securities | 21,649,787 |
| Public Deposits | 9,019,633 | Notes | 3,507,475 |
| Other Deposits | 9,419,012 | Gold & Silver Coin | 773,540 |
| Seyen Day and other Bills | 743,049 | | |
| | £27,576,776 | | £27,576,776 |

April 9, 1857. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, April 10, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

PEPPER, T., Mountfield, Sussex, wheelwright and timber merchant, April 23, May 22; solicitors, Messrs. J. and S. Langham, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, and Sussex.

WARD, B., High-street, Southwark, and St. James's-place, New-cross, Kent, stationer and commission agent, April 24, May 25; solicitor, Mr. Marsden, Size-lane, City.

GUV, F., St. James's-road, Holloway, builder and grocer, April 23, May 25; solicitors, Messrs. Patterson and Longman, Old Broad-street.

HEMMERSON, J., High-street, Poplar, and Plaistow, Essex, licensed victualler, April 23, May 22; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, City.

ALEXANDER, R., Crawford-street, Camberwell, broker and furniture dealer, April 21, May 26; solicitors, Messrs. Child and Son, Cannon-street.

MOSLIN, T., Coburg-place, Old Kent-road, carpenter and builder, April 16, May 14; solicitors, Messrs. Deppree and Austen, Lawrence-lane, Chesham.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The unfavourable state of the Bank returns, and the continued drain of bullion, have had a depressing effect upon the Money Market. But a good deal of business has been transacted in English securities at depressed prices. To-day the market was flat, owing

SPLATT, S. H., Liverpool, sailmaker and ship chandler; April 30, May 21; solicitor, Mr. Cobb, Liverpool.
THRELFALL, W., Preston, iron merchant, April 21, May 12; solicitor, Mr. Catterall, jun., Preston.
LEWIS, T., Nantwich, Cheshire, draper, April 24, May 15; solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co.; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.
ROWE, T., and **ROWE, T.**, and **WALTER, J.**, Lincoln, iron-mongers, April 29, May 27; solicitors, Mr. Heoce, Birmingham; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
WOOD, A. C., Pershore, Worcestershire, linendraper, April 24, May 12; solicitors, Messrs. Helme and Co., Worcester; and Mr. Knight, Birmingham.

Tuesday, April 14, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

HUNTLEY, T., Sunderland, grocer, April 23, June 9; solicitors, Mr. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Harwood, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, City.
BEVAN, E., Kidderminster, victualler and horse dealer, April 24, May 15; solicitors, Mr. Boycott, Kidderminster; and Mr. Knight, Birmingham.
RIDLEY, T., Hartlepool, draper, April 27, May 26; solicitors, Messrs. T. and W. Charter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
YOUNG, R. S., Hartlepool, grocer, April 23, June 10; solicitors, Messrs. Overbury and Peck, Old Jewry; and Messrs. Bush and Co., Southampton-buildings, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 13.

There was a fair quantity of English wheat offering at this morning's market, but the arrivals of foreign for the week have been moderate. Fine samples of both English and foreign wheat were readily sold this morning at last Monday's prices, but inferior continue to be neglected and sell at irregular prices. Norfolk flour sold more freely at 38s per sack, and in American barrels more doing at last week's quotations. We had very little English barley at market but a large quantity of foreign; the best qualities met with buyers at 1s to 2s under last Monday's prices, but inferior samples difficult to sell even at a greater reduction. Beans and peas without any alteration. The arrivals of foreign oats were large but small of home-grown; the trade was dull and prices 6d to 1s lower than last Monday. Linseed and cakes much the same as last week. In cloverseed little doing, and prices declining. The current prices as under.

| BRITISH. | | FOREIGN. | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|
| Wheat | s. d. | Wheat | s. d. |
| Essex and Kent, Red | 44 to 62 | Dantzic | 70 to 80 |
| Do White | 48 68 | Konigsberg, Red | 46 68 |
| Lincoln, Norfolk, and | — | Pomeranian, Red | 42 68 |
| Yorkshire Red | — | Rostock | 42 68 |
| Scotch | 46 48 | Danish and Holstein | 42 48 |
| Rye | 36 38 | East Friesland | 41 44 |
| Barley, malting | 44 46 | Petersburg | 48 54 |
| Distilling | 34 36 | Riga and Archangel | — |
| Malt (pale) | 74 76 | Polish Odesa | 48 50 |
| Beans, Mazagan | — | Marianopoli | 48 50 |
| Do | — | Taganrog | — |
| Pigeon | — | Egyptian | 44 46 |
| Peas, White | 34 36 | American (U.S.) | 66 64 |
| Do | — | Barley, Pomeranian | 34 36 |
| Grey | 38 40 | Konigsberg | — |
| Maple | 38 40 | Danish | 32 35 |
| Boilers | 38 40 | East Friesland | 22 24 |
| Tares (English new) | 36 38 | Egyptian | 22 24 |
| Foreign | 36 42 | Odesa | 22 26 |
| Oats (English feed) | 20 25 | Beans— | — |
| Flour, town made, per | — | Do | — |
| Sack of 280lbs | 50 52 | Pigeon | 36 38 |
| Linseed, English | 60 70 | Egyptian | 36 37 |
| Do | 60 70 | Peas, White | 34 38 |
| Black Sea | 60 70 | Oats— | — |
| Hempseed | 40 42 | Dutch | 17 23 |
| Canaryseed | 70 74 | Jahle | 17 23 |
| Cloverseed, per cwt. of | — | Danish | 16 20 |
| 112lbs, English | 50 70 | Danish, Yellow feed | 20 23 |
| German | 50 60 | Swedish | 21 23 |
| French | 60 66 | Petersburg | 19 23 |
| American | 60 68 | Flour, per bar. of 190lbs. | — |
| Linseed Cake, 154 10s to 161 0s | — | New York | 26 32 |
| Rape Cake, 64 10s to 71 0s per ton | — | Spanish, per sack | 54 58 |
| Rapeseed, 404 0s to 425 0s per last | — | Carawayseed, per cwt. | 36 40 |

SEEDS, Monday, April 13.—There have only been moderate imports of cloverseed, but more than the demand takes off; holders of fine qualities of red gave way reluctantly, but secondary sorts are presently offered at a further reduction of 3s to 4s per cwt., and the same decline has been submitted to on inferior white. Trefol was easier, but the price being low there was not much variation in the best. Canaryseed was more inquired for, and fine qualities held higher again. Linseed was taken slowly without any notable change. Rapeseed steady. Tares, in good supply, sold in small quantities for immediate sawing at rather less money.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6 to 7½d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, April 13.

There was a very limited show of all kinds of foreign stock in to-day's market. The whole of it changed hands at high prices. From our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were small for the time of year, and but in middling condition, owing to which, and the return of cold weather, the beef trade ruled brisk, at an advance in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. The best Scotch realised 5s 2d per 8lbs. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire were only 1,750 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Scotland, 300 Scots; and from Ireland, 90 oxen via Liverpool. We were again scantily supplied with sheep, the quality of which, however, was prime. As the receipts of shorn sheep in the wool in our usual tables. The mutton trade ruled firm, at fully last week's prices. The best old Downs, in the wool, sold at 5s 10d; out of the wool, 5s per 8lbs. Lambs were in moderate supply, and sluggish request, at from 6s to 7s per 8lbs. From the Isle of Wight only 50 lambs came to hand. We were moderately supplied with calves, which moved off slowly at last Monday's currency. The top quotation for veal was 5s 10d per 8lbs, being 2d lower than on Thursday last. The pork trade ruled heavy, but we have no change to notice in the quotations.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.

| s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| Inf. coarse beasts | 3 6 to 3 8 | Pr. coarse woolled | 5 0 to 5 4 |
| Second quality | 3 10 4 2 | Prime Southdown | 5 6 5 10 |
| Prime large oxen | 4 4 4 10 | 1st. coarse calves | 4 2 5 4 |
| Prime Scots, &c. | 5 0 5 2 | Prime small | 5 6 5 10 |
| Coarse inf. sheep | 4 2 4 6 | Large hogs | 3 8 4 2 |
| Second quality | 4 8 4 10 | Neat sm. porkers | 4 4 5 0 |

Lambs, 6s 6d to 7s 0d.

Suckling calves, 23s. to 30s; Quarter-old store pigs, 21s to 28s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 13.

The supply of London-killed meat on sale in these markets continues very moderate. From Scotland and the provinces the arrivals are extensive. The trade generally is by no means active, yet prices are fairly supported.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

| s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| Inf. mutton | 3 2 to 3 6 | Inf. mutton | 3 2 to 3 6 |
| Middling ditto | 3 4 3 8 | Middling ditto | 3 8 4 2 |
| Prime large do | 3 10 4 0 | Prime ditto | 4 4 4 6 |
| Do. small do | 4 2 4 4 | Veal | 3 10 5 2 |
| Large pork | 4 8 4 10 | Small pork | 4 6 5 2 |

Lambs, 6s 6d to 7s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, April 14.

To-day, as customary, has been kept as a partial holiday, and there has not been a public sale.

SUGAR wears a firm appearance, and there has been a disposition to buy by private contract to-day. A cargo of Mauritius reported sold at fully previous rates, and a limited business done on the spot.

COFFEE is steady, without alteration in prices.

TEA.—The market has been inactive, but prices are unaltered. Common Congou, 11½ to 12½d per lb.

COTTON.—200 bales sold at last week's currency.

IRON.—Scotch pig quoted 74s 6d.

OIL.—Lined remains at 38s 6d.

TALLOW quoted steady at 53s 6d on the spot; June, 53s.

RICE.—No business of importance reported.

In other articles no material alteration.

PROVISIONS, Monday, April 13.—We have nothing of interest to report of Irish butter. The dealings in the past week were of a retail character, and altogether of a small extent. Prices were unsettled. Buyers were chiefly supplied on their own terms. Foreign of fine quality was 1s to 2s dearer, and nearly all sold; for other descriptions there was no noticeable change in demand or value. Bacon: In Irish and Hambro' sided sides a moderate amount of business was transacted at our quotations of this day's night, and towards the close of the market, prices inclined upwards. Hams and lard were nearly stationary.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

| Friesland, per cwt. | 108 to 114 | Cheshire, per cwt. | 88 to 78 |
|---------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Kiel | 112 120 | Cheddar | 74 84 |
| Dorset | 114 120 | Double Gloucester | 60 74 |
| Carlisle | 100 110 | Single ditto | — |
| Waterford | — | York Hams | 90 100 |
| Cork | 108 116 | Westmoreland ditto | 90 100 |
| Limerick | 90 100 | Irish ditto | 90 92 |
| Sligo | 104 114 | Wiltshire Bacon (dried) | 74 78 |
| Fresh, per dozen | 13 15 | Irish (green) | 68 70 |

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, April 11.—Forced strawberries are still very plentiful, and there is reported to be scarcely any demand for them. The supply of hot-house grapes has improved, and prices for them are lower. Pineapples continue sufficient for the demand. French salad is still supplied, as are also crates of white Cornish broccoli, the best samples of which fetch 2s 6d per dozen; good single heads may be bought for 8d each. Forced vegetables comprise French beans, asparagus, and rhubarb. Cucumbers may also be obtained. Kent cob nuts fetch 140s per 100lbs; Barcelona nuts, 20s per bushel; new Spanish and Brazil, 18s ditto; and chestnuts from 14s to 24s ditto. The supply of oranges is limited. Portugal onions fetch from 2s to 8s per dozen. Potatoes are beginning to get scarce. Cut flowers consist of orchids, Chinese primulas, cinerarias, gardenias, heliotropes, jonquils, lily of the valley, tulips, camellias, geraniums, violets, mignonette, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 13.—Consistently, the arrivals of potatoes since our last report have been only moderate; but the receipts by land carriage have been seasonably extensive. The imports have been 360 bags from Hambro', 87 tons from Rotterdam, 84 tons from Teranzen, 130 tons from Harlingen, 3 sacks from Emden, and 231 bags from Schiedam. Selected qualities are in good request at our quotations, but inferior parcels rule dull. York regents 100s to 120s; Kent and Essex ditto, 95s to 125s; Scotch ditto, 85s to 105s; ditto cups, 75s to 95s; middlings, 60s to 70s; Lincolns, 50s to 95s; blues, 85s to 95s; foreign, 75s to 90s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, April 13.—Since our last report trade has continued moderately active for this period of the year. The demand has been confined principally to the choicer description of hops, which fully maintained their value, as the stock now on offer is but limited.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, April 13.—The supply of wool on offer in our market has rather increased, owing to which, and the high range in the value of discounts, the demand is exceedingly heavy, and to effect sales, lower prices must be submitted to. In the present state of the market the quotations are nominally unaltered.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, April 11.—There has been a very moderate business doing in flax since our last report. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. Hemp moves off slowly, at 35½ to 36½d per ton for Petersburg clean. Jute is firm, at full quotations; but coir goods are dull.

TALLOW, Monday, April 13.—Our market has become steady, and prices are rather on the advance. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 53s 6d per cwt. For forward delivery the quotation is 53s. No alteration in town tallow.

PARTICULARS.

| | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Stock | 28627 | 33834 | 33241 | 22323 | 15604 |
| Price of Yellow Candle | 45s 0d | 66s 6d | 48s 9d | 48s 0d | 53s 6d |
| Delivery last Week | 2142 | 329 | 2100 | 9444 | 1414 |
| Ditto from the 1st of June | 93128 | 88014 | 74117 | 94463 | 95333 |
| Arrived last Week | 1160 | 569 | 642 | 1656 | 859 |
| Ditto from the 1st of June | 81127 | 28533 | 91358 | 71155 | 93957 |
| Price of Town Tallow | 48s 6d | 64s 9d | 50s 6d | 50s 6d | 55s 0d |

OILS, Monday, April 13.—Lined oil is dull in sale, at 38s 6d to 39s per cwt on the spot. Pale seal is dull at 48s to 48½d, other qualities 42s to 46s; sperm moves off slowly at 98s to 100s; cod is selling at 48s to 48½d; southern 44s 10s to 47s 10s; and Gallipoli 50s. Pale seal is active, at 44s to 46s. Other oils are dull, and turpentine is rather lower to purchase.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, April 11.

| Market Hides, 56 to 64lbs | 0 5½ to 0 6 per lb. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Ditto 64 72lbs | 0 6 0 6½ |
| Ditto 72 80lbs | 0 6½ 0 6½ |
| Ditto 80 88lbs | 0 6½ 0 6½ |
| Ditto 88 96lbs | 0 7 0 7½ |
| Ditto 96 104lbs | 0 7 0 7½ |
| Horse Hides | 0 0 10 0 each |
| Calf Skins, light | 3 0 5 0 |
| Ditto full | 9 6 0 0 |
| Polled Sheep | 0 0 0 0 |
| Kents and Half Breeds | 8 6 10 0 |
| Downs | 6 3 7 6 |
| Lambs | 0 0 0 0 |
| Shearings | 1 4 1 5 |

HAY, SMITHFIELD, April 14.—Trade without alteration. Prime meadow hay, 60s to 65s; superior ditto, 70s to 80s; inferior ditto, 50s to 55s; rowen, 50s to 60s; clover, 70s to 100s; second cut, 60s to 80s; straw, 25s to 28s.

COALS, Monday, April 13.—Market firm at the rates of last day. Stewart's, 20s; Hetton's, 20s; Tees, 19s 9d; Eden, 19s; Belmont, 18s; Wylam, 16s 6d; Hartley's, 18s; Tanfield, 14s; Gosforth, 16s 9d; South Kelloe, 18s 6d.—Fresh arrivals, 71; left from last day, 3.—Total, 74.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, April 14.—We have had a dull, flat, and inanimate market to-day, but without alteration in prices. The sales are 4,000 bales, including 3,600 American, 6d to 8d; 300 Surat, 5½d to 5½d; 100 Egyptian, 10d to 10½d, of which 2,000 are for export. The week's import is 71,538 bales.

Advertisements.

HOMILY ON PREACHING.—NOW READY.

HOW TO PREACH: a Plea for an Improvement.
Dedicated to all Ministers in the British Empire. Price 6d., post free.

London: J. Sangster and Co., 36, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

HOUSEMAID in a SMALL FAMILY,
or NURSE to One or Two Children, age eighteen.
Address to E. M. C. Hoggs, Post-office, Church-street, Hackney.

WANTED, in a SHOW ROOM, a YOUNG
PERSON of considerable experience in the BONNET, MILLINERY, and MANTLE DEPARTMENTS. A good Saleswoman. Also a YOUNG MAN, for the WOOLLEN CLOTH DEPARTMENT. Disasters preferred.
Apply to R. S. Smith, High-street, Southampton.

APARTMENTS and PARTIAL BOARD.—
A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, of quiet regular habits, can be ACCOMMODATED in the House of a Widow Lady, at a short distance from the City and West-end.
For Cards of Address, apply to Mr. King, 11, Bolt-court Fleet-street.

LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY
(Limited).
Offices, 36, MOORGATE-STREET.
Capital 100,000l., in 20,000 Shares of 5l. each. Deposit, 1l. per Share.
It is not anticipated any further call will be made.
This Company is prepared to receive applications for LOANS to any amount for short or long periods, repayable as may be agreed upon, and receive money as deposit, withdrawable on seven days' notice.—Applications for the unallotted Shares, for prospectuses, or any other information relating to the Company, may be made to
ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

THE CAMBRIAN and UNIVERSAL LIFE
and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital 100,000l.
Established 1849.
OFFICE, 27, GRESHAM-STREET.
Agencies in the principal towns of England and Wales.
This office offers the benefit of insurance in all its branches, and is highly eligible for every description of life assurance.
A new and most important feature entirely originating with this Company, viz., Marriage Dowries, Life Assurance, and Deferred Annuities, included in one policy.
Rates of Premium moderate.
Annuities granted. Family endowments.
Loans on personal and other securities.
Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained on application.
By order,
ALFRED MELHADO, Manager.

STAYS SUPERSEDED.—Stiff Stays destroy natural grace, produce deformity, and implant disease. MARTIN'S ELASTIC BODICE is without whalebone or lacing, furnishing a good support, and adjusted in one minute.
THE NEW PETTICOAT
is made with springs of Brass, Steel, or Malagar, and is remarkable for its lightness and elasticity.
GARNETT and CO., 31, Wells-street, Oxford-street; and Crystal Palace. (Established at 504, Oxford-street.) Prospectuses post free.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST.
CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, USUALLY SOLD AS CHEAP IS WORTHLESS. THE REALLY GOOD IS CHEAPEST, and may be had at moderate prices, at the
WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.
A well-selected stock always on hand.
MATTHEW HENRY CHAFFIN
(LATE DUDLEY AND COMPANY).
66 and 67, Oxford-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Adam and Eve-court, London, close to the Princess's Theatre.
Importer of first-class Parisian Paper Hangings.
Established 1820.

SAMUEL S. BENSON, Watch Manufacturer,
47 and 63, CORNHILL, LONDON.
BENSON'S EXACT WATCH, in elegant Gold Cases, English make, 14l. 14s.; in Silver Cases, 7l. 7s. Benson's Gold Horizontal Watches, all the latest improvements, 4l. 15s.; ditto, in Silver Cases, 2l. 15s. A Written Warranty and Two Years' Trial. Sent post free, in answer to Post-office or Banker's Order, addressed as above. Illustrated Price Current, gratis.

ARTISANS should Buy their WATCHES
of SAMUEL S. BENSON, Watch Manufacturer, 47 and 63, CORNHILL, LONDON. The ARTISAN'S WATCH, a good sound English Lever Watch, Silver Cases, with all the latest improvements, jewelled, &c., price Four Guineas, sent to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of Post-office or Banker's Order, payable in London, addressed above. Warranty for Two years.

HAIR DESTROYER.—1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms, and hands, without the slightest effect to the skin.—3s. 6d. per bottle; sent free by post in a blank wrapper for 50 stamps. "Hints on Dress," 1s.; free 12 stamps.

HAIR DYE.—BACHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, in the New York original packets, at R. HOVENDEN'S Warehouse, 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, and 5, Great Marlborough-street. Price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., black or brown. CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM, may be had as above, price 1s.

CELEBRATED HAIR PREPARATIONS.
ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, easily applied, being the best in the world. Sold from 3s. 6d.; sent free for Fifty-four Stamps. Alex. Ross's Hair Destroyer or Depilatory, for removing superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms, and hands, 3s. 6d. per bottle, sent for Stamps; free by post, Eight extra. Alex. Ross's Cantharides Oil, for strengthening the hair, and producing whiskers, 3s. 6d.; sent free for Fifty-four Stamps. Alex. Ross's Face Powder, or Pomade, from 1s. the packet; free, Fourteen Stamps. Liquid Rouge, 2s. 6d. per bottle. ALEX. ROSS, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn. Wholesale Agent, Barclay, Farringdon-street, London.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.—Neuralgia and Rheumatism cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR, and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s. Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London. Illustrated Pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy," gratis, or by post for 4 stamps. Agents: Savory and Moore; Atkinson, 24, Old Bond-street; Godfrey and Cooke, Conduit-street; Hendrie, 12, Titchborne-street; Twinberrow, 2, Edward-street; Portman-square; Griffin, 181, Strand; Saunders, 915a, Winter, 205, and Kennedy, 106, Oxford-street; Ross, 119, Bishopsgate-street; Worn, 17, Dawson-street, and Birch, 1, Molesworth-street, Dublin. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new Distich Needle. Price 1s. 6d.; by post, fourteen stamps; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen; by post, 6s. 3d.

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON.—The entire STOCK of the FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY to be CLEARED OUT at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns free.—16, Oxford-street.

MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES maintain their unrivalled superiority—handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at their London Warehouse, 67 and 68, King William-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPINS' ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE. Messrs. MAPPINS' celebrated Manufactures in Electro-Plate, comprising Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Dish Covers, Spoons, and Forks, and all articles usually made in Silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse, No. 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in London may be seen.—Manufacture, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Catalogue, with prices, sent free on application.

THOMAS TURNER, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, and GENERAL FURNISHER, 42, Great James-street, Bedford-row, Holborn.

It being a well-known fact that GOOD FURNITURE, if obtained at all, is generally charged at an extravagant rate, the Proprietor of this Establishment continues to sell only goods of superior style and guaranteed quality at manufacturer's prices.

DO YOU DOUBLE-UP your PERAMBULATORS? If not, see T. TROTMAN'S PATENT FOLDING PERAMBULATOR, for Infants and Invalids. Perambulators and Promenades of all kinds on view. Patent Carriage Works, High-street, Camden-town, N.W.

DISSENTING MINISTERS of Limited Means, desirous of increasing their incomes, may do so in a strictly conscientious manner by applying in confidence (by letter pre-paid) to No. 100, care of Abbott, Barton, and Co., Advertising Agents, 2, Upper Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE.—A very fine-toned 5½ Semi-Grand, by Broadwood, suitable for a school, price Twelve Guineas. A 6 Octave Cottage, by Turner, Fifteen Guineas. Several others at low prices. To be seen at Messrs. Ralph, Smith and Co.'s, 171, Bishopsgate-street-without.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST.—DEBENTURES bearing Six per Cent. Interest are now ready to be issued for sums of 20l. and upwards; interest payable half-yearly.

Life Assurance Treasury Incorporated, and Deposit, Discount, and Assurance Bank. The Earl of DEVON, Chairman. 6, Cannon-street West (E.C.) G. H. LAW, Manager.

£10,000 READY to be ADVANCED, in sums of 50l. and upwards, upon the Security of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.

Apply, between the hours of nine and five, to Mr. J. E. Tredder, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

HOWITT and CO.'S 31s. LOO TABLES are made of Solid Mahogany—3 ft. 6 in. diameter, 31s.; 3 ft. 9 in. ditto, 35s. 6d.; 4 feet ditto, 45s. Warranted sound workmanship and good material; superior to anything in the trade at the price. Walnut and Rosewood from 4 Guineas. A large stock always on show in their extensive Furnishing Galleries 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn, London.

FURNITURE.—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.—A new Furnishing Guide, of a superior order, containing designs of Furniture suitable to all classes, with reference number and cost of each article. Also, the sum total for furnishing a Villa or Mansion of any magnitude, can be had on application. No family ought to be without one. The increasing demand for information by persons about to furnish, from all parts of the United Kingdom, and the suburbs of the Metropolis, have induced HOWITT and CO., at considerable cost, to prepare this their new Furnishing Guide, which, on perusal, must be appreciated by the public. Being in character with the high standing of the Establishment it represents, and ornamental in finish, it may have a place on the Drawing-room or Library Table.

HOWITT and CO., House Furnishers, Bedding and Carpet Manufacturers, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Registered pursuant to 58 s. 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110.

MONEY LENT for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months, on Personal Security, freehold or leasehold property, gold and silver plate, watches, jewellery, and every description of available security. Repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

SUMS from 5l. to 500l. may be obtained three days after application.

This Office being open daily, from Nine to Six, the unpleasant necessity of applicants having to explain their affairs before a large number of persons is entirely avoided.

FINSBURY LOAN OFFICE, 144, St. John-street-road, Clerkenwell (three doors from Myddleton-street).

TEETH and LONGEVITY. By E. MILES and Son, Surgeon-Dentists. With Instructions on the Proper Adaptation of Sets of Teeth; importance of pure materials for the mouth; explanations as to their cost, relative durability, chemical action of the saliva, &c. Price 2s.

London: Ward and Co.; W. and F. G. Cash; and of the Authors, 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate, London.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton net for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty.—13, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; and Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—LEA and Co., HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—HETTON'S, 23s. PER TON, the best house coals in the world, are brought direct from the Colliery to the Poplar Docks, by the screw-steamers Cochrane, Hetton, and Northumberland; or the Marchioness of Londonderry's Stewart's Wallsend and delivered, screened, to any part of London, at 23s. per ton, cash. Highgate, Hampstead, Hornsey, or Edmonton, 1s. per ton extra. All orders to be addressed to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, Kingsland.

THE INCOMPARABLE BUILDING SOCIETY will commence at Seven o'clock the First Monday in May, 1857, at EXETER HALL, STRAND, when 3,000l. will be offered to the Members.

Shares and Prospectuses can be obtained of R. G. Peacock, Manager, 41, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is far superior to Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitary Purposes. Price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 9s.—39, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

EMBROIDERY and BRAIDING.—Beautiful Designs on the best Muslin, ready for Working. Children's Dresses, from 2s. 6d. Long Robes, from 5s. 6d. Capes, from 2s. 6d. Collars, Sleeves, Gauntlets, Chemisettes, Handkerchiefs, Nightcaps, Shirt Fronts; Bread, Cheese, and Fish Cloths; D'Oyleys, &c. Borders from one inch to forty. Slippers, Smoking-caps, Mats, Table-covers on Cloth, Appliqué, &c. Berlin Wool, Beads, Bugles, &c. A List of Prices sent Free, or with a Collar, Five Stamps. The Trade supplied.

Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road.

Just published, sent post free, price 1s. 6d. EMBROIDERY; its History, Beauty, and Utility. With Plain Instructions to Learners.

"SHIRTS."—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS. Best, Six for 42s.; also, Six for 33s.; can only be obtained in London, ready made or to measure, at 38, Poultry, Bank. Price-lists, self-measurement, and every particular, post free.

OLD GILT FRAMES made NEW in one instant by merely touching the surface with SMITH'S GOLD REVIVER, 1s. 6d. per bottle. Electro-plating Silver, 1s.—Smith, 281, Strand, opposite Norfolk-street; City Depot, Deane's, London-bridge; Appleby, Soho Bazaar; Coleman, Pantheon; Aplin, 23, Lowther Arcade.

PLUMBE'S CELEBRATED ARROWROOT, 1s. 6d. per lb. The genuine and superior qualities of this article have long established it in public estimation. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for Invalids, and as the best food for Infants. Directions accompanying each Packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, ALIE-PLACE, GREAT ALIE-STREET, LONDON.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford and Son, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams, Moorgate-street; Medes, Camberwell; Weatherley, Peckham; Poulton, Hackney; and others.

J. W. BENSON'S WATCHES.—Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London: established 1749. Before you buy a watch visit and inspect the magnificent display of Watches of every description, construction, and pattern at this manufactory, or send for the illustrated Pamphlet, containing sketches, prices, and all the information requisite in the purchase of a watch, with the opinions of the "Morning Chronicle," "Post," "Herald," "Advertiser," "Globe," "Standard," "Sun," "Observer," and numerous other papers, bearing testimony to the beauty, finish, and excellence of these watches. Gold watches at 4l. 4s. to 100 guineas; silver watches at 2l. 2s. to 60 guineas each. A two years' warranty with each watch, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of post-office or banker's order.—J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill.

BENNETT'S PRESENTATION WATCHES.—65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

J. BENNETT has just completed a very choice selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES for PRESENTATION WATCHES.

| First Class. | Second Class. | Third Class. |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Gold, 40 Guineas. | 20 Guineas. | 10 Guineas. |
| Silver, 20 | 15 | 10 |

Every Watch skillfully Examined, Timed, and its performance guaranteed.

Having been manufactured for the express purpose of Presentation, every Watch has received special attention, so that public bodies who desire to present a valuable and lasting memorial, will find an unfailing timekeeper and an elegant work of art, at a very moderate price. Gold Chains to suit.

BENNETT'S WATCH MANUFACTORY, 65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

WILLIAM CARTER, Importer, Exporter, and Stay-Bodice Manufacturer, informs the Public his Stock is now complete.

See prices below. LADIES AVOID TIGHT LACING, AND TRY WILLIAM CARTER'S

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Young Ladies' Elastic Corset Bodies | 3 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| Ladies' Corset Bodies (to fasten in front) | 3 | 11 | 10 | 6 |

Address, William Carter, 22, Ludgate-street, London. E.C.

LADIES' SELF-LACING CORSETS.

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|-------|----|
| With Patent Front Fastenings | 9 | 6 | 21 | 0 |
| Paris Wove Stays (any size required) | 5 | 11 | 12 | 6 |
| Family and Nursing Stays (self-adjusting) | 10 | 6 | 25 | 0 |
| Coloured and White Satin or Jean Stays | 4 | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| Carter's Patent Railway Safety Pocket | 1 | 0 | and 1 | 6 |

For Self-measurement, Number of Inches Round the Top, Waist, and Hips.

Address, William Carter, 22, Ludgate-street, London. E.C.

LADIES' VIGONIA-ROBED CRINOLINE SKIRTS, in all Colours (quite new).

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| Parisian Eugénie Hooped Skeleton Skirts | 6 | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| Full-size Crinoline Petticoats (Grey and White) | 8 | 6 | 16 | 6 |
| Watch-spring Crinoline and Muslin Skirts | 15 | 0 | 30 | 0 |

Post-office Orders should be addressed, William Carter, 22, Ludgate-street, London. E.C. N.B.—Engravings of the above, or Wholesale Lists, free.

TO NERVOUS and CONSUMPTIVE

INVALIDS.—Nervous Disorders, Head and Mind Complaints, Incipient Consumption, Chest and Lung Diseases speedily and effectually cured, Sound Health, Mental and Physical, being permanently re-established, or no charge made. By Dr. Watson, 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, who may be consulted daily from 11 till 2 Morning, and 6 till 8 Evening. Printed Directions for Country Patients free for two stamps. ON NERVOUS and MENTAL COMPLAINTS, price 1s.; CONSUMPTION CURABLE, 6d.; from the Author, or of the Publishers, Piper, Stephenson, and Co., Paternoster-row.

WHITE and SOFT HANDS all through the WINTER.—THE LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 76, NEW BOND-STREET, have prepared a NEW WINTER SKIN SOAP, which, by its continued use, will produce the softest of Hands, and the whitest of Skin, even in the coldest weather, and hardest water; it is agreeably perfumed, and beautifully soft in use. Sold in bars, at 1s. per pound. Sole depot, the best and cheapest house in London for Wax, Spermin, Composite, and every kind of Candle, Soap, Oil, &c. Priced lists sent on application.

THE CONTINENTAL WINE COMPANY, BIRCHIN-LANE, CORNHILL. Are enabled by their connection with the principal wine-growers to supply every description of WINE of the finest qualities, at prices for cash far below the average, including their Alto Douro Ports, at 42s. per dozen. Genuine ditto, 34s. per dozen. Superior Pale or Gold Sherries, 30s. to 36s. per dozen. Orders, containing a remittance, will receive prompt attention.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

DENMAN'S SOUTH AFRICAN PORT. DENMAN'S SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY.

"Having tasted these Wines, we say to those who like Wine possessing richness without sweetness, dryness without acidity, and body without brandy, by all means give them a trial."—Vide Bell's Weekly Messenger, Jan. 17, 1857.

Bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned. Delivered free to any of the Railway Terminals in London. Terms cash.

A Sample Bottle for Twenty-four Stamps. Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street, London.

Counting House entrance first door on the left up Railway-place.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one accorded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition of 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,
45, Moorgate-street, }

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

WHY GIVE MORE!—EXCELLENT

TEAS, Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

CLERGYMEN ABOUT to FURNISH

should immediately apply for our Pamphlet, of which the New Edition for 1856, containing 165 beautifully executed Drawings, is just published, and will be sent GRATIS and POST FREE. Intending purchasers will at once observe the manifest advantage of selecting all their requirements from our immense stock of Home Manufactured solid CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, FLOOR-CLOTHS, IRON BEDSTEADS, and purified BEDDING. This novel and most valuable Pamphlet shows the cost of every item, also the cost of separate rooms, as well as the entire cost of furnishing every description of house, such as

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| A four-roomed cottage, with every necessary, for | 27 | 17 | 4 |
| A six-roomed ditto, with every comfort, for | 82 | 15 | 0 |
| An eight-roomed house, in a superior manner, for | 150 | 13 | 6 |
| A twelve-roomed do., completely and elegantly for | 380 | 3 | 6 |

With every article admirably illustrated.

Special estimates and designs will be furnished in any part of the Kingdom, free of charge, whenever required. Every article warranted to be of the soundest material and best workmanship, and all ORDERS ARE DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE, REGARDLESS OF DISTANCE.

COBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London. Established 1802.

CHIMNEY PIECES, TOMBS, MONU-

MENTS, FONTS, &c.—EDWARDS, EDWARDS, and CO., 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they manufacture at their own Shops, in Italy and Belgium, as well as at the above address, every description of Marble Work, at the lowest possible prices. Their Galleries contain specimens of every Foreign and British Marble quarried, in Chimney Pieces, from 25s. to 300 Guineas each; Monuments and Tablets, from 5l.; Head and Foot Stones, from 30s. each.

A large collection of Sculpture, consisting of copies from the antique, and numerous original compositions.

Estimates and Drawings upon application.

"Works in Marble."—Vide Building News, 18th Feb., 1857.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!—Second-

hand FIREPROOF SAFES, wrought-iron doors, for strong rooms, or party walls, by the most eminent makers, at half the cost of new. Several of Milner's, Chubb's, Mares's, Morgan's, and John Tann's Safes for Sale. Warranted to be sound and perfect, and quite equal to new. Price of Safe, 30 inches height, 22 width, and 20 depth, 5l. 5s.

Apply to C. H. GRIFFITHS, 191, Whitechapel-road, London, near Mile-end-gate.

UNADULTERATED BREAD.—PURVIS'S

WHITE and BROWN WELSH DIGESTIVE BREAD has been tested by some of the first Analytical Chemists of the day and pronounced to be PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL ADULTERATION, and is strongly recommended by the most eminent physicians, especially to persons of weak digestion.

TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.

Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."—J. C. W. LEVER, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.

13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread, and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt, free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANDREW UKE, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

W. PURVIS, 8, Walworth-road; 199, Blackfriars-road; and 10, High-street, Islington.

Families waited on daily.

DEAFNESS.—A retired Surgeon, from the

Crimea, having been restored to perfect hearing, by a Native Physician in Turkey, after Fourteen years of great suffering from Noise in the Ears and extreme Deafness, without being able to obtain the least relief from any Aurist in England, is anxious to communicate to others of the world on receipt of the same. A Book sent to any part of the world on receipt of Six Stamps, or the Author will apply the treatment himself, at his residence. Few sufferers will leave his house without being able to hear distinctly and permanently. Surgeon Samuel Colston, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, at home from Eleven till Four daily, 6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, where thousands of letters may be seen from persons cured.

SECOND EDITION,
HYMNS and SONGS for Sunday Schools and Families. Edited by SUSAN F. DAWSON. In embossed roan, 9d. each; in cloth, 6d.
London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

In Cloth, price 3s.,
PSALMS and HYMNS, Collected and Edited by GEORGE DAWSON.
London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C. Birmingham: E. C. Osborne, Bennett's-hill; J. Tonks, New-street.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.,
THE NIGHT SIDE of LONDON.
By J. EWING RITCHIE, Author of "The London Pulpit," &c.
"Anything of their sort more striking and vivacious cannot be conceived; the more complete descriptions are as buoyant and racy as the briefer; a few strokes of the pen place a scene clearly before the mental vision, and in very few instances can it be reasonably charged upon the writer that he is sacrificing fact to fancy, the literal to the ideal. Then comes the caution, wisely insinuated, the moral reading of the gay illusion, the exhibition of the interior corruption of the fruit, fair and fascinating to behold. So suggestively, yet so skilfully is this done, that we should not be surprised to hear that the perusal of this volume had drawn away many votaries of vice from its debasing follies. Certain we are that the author's dramatic style is used with wonderful effect, and in a manner that we hope to see long employed on kindred subjects and for kindred ends."—Weekly Record.
London: W. Tweedie, 337, Strand.

SAMUEL BAGSTER AND SONS.
THE COMMENTARY WHOLLY BIBLICAL: an Exposition in the very Words of Scripture. Publishing in Parts. Part V. is now ready. Prospectuses and Specimens, by post, free.

BAGSTER'S LARGE PRINT PARAGRAPH BIBLE.
Publishing in Separate Books, with an Introduction and Alphabetical Index to each, and numerous Maps. Twenty-six Books of the Bible are now ready. Prospectuses and Specimens, by post, free.

Catalogues, gratis, of Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.
Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

EPPE'S HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC WORDS.
New Edition, 8vo., 616 pages, 7s. 6d.,
HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN. By Drs. PULTE and EPPE. The part on Accidents illustrated by woodcuts. Adapted to Families, Emigrants, and Travellers. A chest of medicines to accompany this copious work, 50s.

Dr. Eppe's Domestic Homœopathy. 278 pages, 3s. 6d. A chest of medicines, 42s.
Dr. Kelly's Hand-book of Homœopathy. 130 pages, 2s. A chest of medicines, 32s.
Dr. Williamson and Eppe's Diseases of Women. 124 pages, 2s. 6d. A chest of medicines, 35s.
Any of the above, free of carriage, on receipt of Post-office order, James Eppe, 170, Piccadilly; 1 and 2, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; and 82, Old Broad-street, City.

WORKS JUST PUBLISHED BY JUDD AND GLASS,
Gray's-linn-road, and 21, Paternoster-row.
Post free, on receipt of Stamps, by the Publishers.
Just published, 260 pp., crown 8vo., cloth, price 2s. 6d.,
HELPS TO TRUTH-SEEKERS; or Christianity and Scepticism. An Exposition and a Defence. By the Rev. JOSEPH PARKER, Banbury.
In this work a new view of the question, "Is it possible to make the Best of Both Worlds?" is given.
The aim of the volume is to lead the truth-seeker through the most popular objections of modern scepticism, and to establish his heart and intellect in the great principles of the Gospel. It is intended for Sunday-school Teachers, City Missionaries, and all who are wishful to be able to give "a reason" for their faith and hope.

Just published, Vol. II., 400 pp., crown 8vo., price 4s.,
THE CONGREGATIONAL PULPIT. Containing, with Preface, and copious Reviews of Biblical Literature (separately pagged), by the Editor, Twenty-four Sermons from the MSS. of their Authors.
The First Volume, containing 21 Sermons from the MSS. of Nonconformist Ministers, with Preface, &c., may be had, price 3s. 6d. post free.

Monthly, 64pp., in Wrapper, price 6d.; by post, 7d.,
THE BEST MINISTERIAL COMPANION
is the CONGREGATIONAL PULPIT. New Series. Each Number contains Four or more Sermons from the MSS. of their Authors, four or six Original Outlines, and Reviews of Biblical Literature. Post free for twelve months for 6s. prepaid.

Small 8vo., cloth flush, 1s.,
PENIAL; or, the Angel Wrestling and Jacob Prevailing. By the Rev. J. DENNISTON, M.A.

Fcap. 8vo., cloth boards, 1s. 6d.,
A BRAND PLUCKED FROM the BURNING; or, my Life. By THOS. SMITH, late of Leominster.

Just published, fcap. 8vo., cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.,
ITALY AS I SAW IT. Facts and Impressions of a Tour. By the Rev. W. SPENCER EDWARDS.
"It is the most compact, comprehensive, and popular publication that has yet been offered to the public, and withal—no small matter at these times—by far the cheapest. It is, in fact, an epitome of everything that has been said upon the subject, embodying every really useful fact on every topic brought forward. The book can scarcely fail of an extensive run, alike for the domestic, the Sunday-school, and the Congregational library."—Christian Witness.

Just published, crown 8vo., 300 pp., price 5s.,
GETHEMANE; and other Poems. By the Rev. THOMAS GALLAND HORTON. This volume contains a large selection of Hebrew Odes, taken from the Old Testament, newly rendered into appropriate English Metre, and accompanied with copious Critical and Explanatory Notes.
"Mr. Horton, like every true poet, speaks powerfully to the moral nature of man. The spirit of one of our best poets is among us still. . . . The Hebrew Odes are a welcome edition to our religious poetry."—Patriot.
"Felix" bears the impress of the true poet. In style it is easy, rapid, and suggestive."—Wesleyan Times.

London: Judd and Glass, Gray's-linn-road, and 21, Paternoster-row.

NEW EDITION, REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.
DR. A. FLETCHER'S GUIDE to FAMILY DEVOTION. A Sale of 60,000 Copies has induced the venerable Author to revise, improve, and enlarge the Work. It now comprises 730 complete Services, each including a hymn, a Prayer, and a Portion of Scripture, with appropriate Reflections, being one for the Morning and Evening of every day in the year. Also an Appendix, containing a variety of Prayers for particular occasions. In One Vol. royal 4to, with Twenty-six Engravings, price 28s. cloth gilt.
* * * This Work may also be had in calf and morocco bindings suitable for PRESENTS at Christmas and the New Year.
London: James S. Virtue, Ivy-lane, and City-road.

FREE TRADE in all BOOKS, Music, &c.; 2d. discount in the 1s. off all books, magazines, periodicals, quarterly reviews, almanacks, pocket-books, diaries, maps, prints, &c. The rate of postage is 2d. for each half-pound; 4d. discount in the 1s. off music, post-free. Buyers of the above will find it a saving in the cost, even after paying the postage or carriage; a 5d. order sent carriage-free to all parts of the United Kingdom. Town orders, 5s. and upwards, sent free. Exporters and private buyers are respectfully informed that detailed prospectuses will be sent post free to all applicants.
S. and T. Gilbert, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England (E.C.) Copy the address.

RESIGNATION.—New Sacred Song by Miss M. LINDSAY, composer of "The Lord will provide," "The Psalm of Life," "Excelsior," &c., finely illustrated, 2s. 6d. N.B.—Pianos for hire at 12s. per month and upwards.

The **ECONOMICAL WONDER of the DAY.**—HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE, 142nd Edition, 4s.; ditto for Singing, 5s.; Hamilton's Dictionary of 3,500 Musical Terms, 50th Edition, 1s.; and Clarke's Catechism of the Rudiments of Music, 1s.

HAYDN'S FIRST SERVICE (Mass). Mozart's First and Twelfth Masses, Mozart's Requiem, Beethoven's First Mass—each 2s. All arranged by JOHN BISHOP. English and Latin words complete. And Rosini's Stabat Mater, by J. Warren, 2s.

THE ORGAN: Its History and Construction. By E. J. HOPKINS and Dr. RIMBAULT. Profusely illustrated. Royal 8vo., 700 pp., bound in cloth 31s. 6d. "This is the most thorough and complete organ work ever published."—American Paper.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for SINGING. 9th Edition. Large music folio, 55 pages, price 5s. "The name of Hamilton is a guarantee for excellence in everything that relates to musical instruction."—Liverpool Mail.

THE BRIDAL QUADRILES. By HENRI D'ORSAY. Piano Solo, beautifully illustrated, 4s.

London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, W.; and of all Music-sellers.

N.B.—Just issued, **THE MAID OF JUDAH.** Written and Composed by CHARLES SLOMAN. 2s. 6d.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK ASSOCIATION (Limited), 50, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY. Open daily, Ten till Four; also Tuesdays and Saturdays, Six till Eight. Interest on Deposits 3½ per cent.

TRUSTEES.
HENRY HALL DARE, Esq., 90, Ebury-street.
FREDERIC DOULTON, Esq., Lambeth, and Manor House, Dulwich Common.
JOHN WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Esq., 8, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
RESIDENT DIRECTOR.—J. BEAUMONT HAWKINS, B.A.

1,000L IN CASE OF DEATH,
A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6L PER WEEK,
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY
ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3L for a Policy in the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments. NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey, or by the Year, at all the principal Railway Stations; where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Provincial Agents—and at the Head Office, London.

N.B.—The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents—22,722L.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
Office, 3, Old Broad-street (E.S.)

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.
There were received during the year:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---------|----|----|
| 1,199 Proposals to Assure | 257,519 | 0 | 0 |
| And there were issued:— | | | |
| 1,113 Policies, assuring | 240,436 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 Proposals were declined, for | 10,775 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 ditto were under consideration, for | 6,308 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 Immediate Annuities were granted, for | 255 | 13 | 4 |
| The Annual Income is now | 51,389 | 14 | 7 |
| The claims arising from deaths during the year, including bonuses, amount to | 9,018 | 13 | 11 |
| The total amount paid to the widows or other representatives of members deceased since the commencement, is | 45,845 | 9 | 9 |
| The Accumulated Fund, after deducting the cash bonus paid on the last division of profits, amounts to | 110,000 | 0 | 0 |
| The appropriation of the 18,000L profits declared at the last division, has been completed during the year, as follows:— | | | |
| Cash Bonus (27½ per cent. on premiums paid) | 8,195 | 5 | 7 |
| Applied in reduction of premiums | 3,902 | 4 | 3 |
| Ditto in Reversionary Bonuses | 6,902 | 10 | 2 |
| | 18,000 | 0 | 0 |

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT:—

| | Policies issued. | Amount. |
|--|------------------|-----------|
| From Jan. 1847, to end of 1851 | 3,150 | 553,303 |
| From Jan. 1852, to end of 1854 | 3,257 | 679,351 |
| From Jan. 1855, to end of 1856 | 2,605 | 579,011 |
| 10 Years | 9,012 | 1,811,665 |

6,968 Policies are now in force, assuring 1,419,868L.
JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

IMMEDIATE and DEFERRED ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS, Self-sustaining Policies of Assurance, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted by the
CONSTITUTION LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
7, New Coventry-street, London; and 89, George-street, Edinburgh.
FRANCIS NORTON ERITH, Actuary and Manager.
London, 1857.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.
Instituted 1820.

T. GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.
MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.
One-third of the Premium on Insurances of 500L. and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50L. and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company, for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.
Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent., of the Profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.
At the fifth appropriation of Profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 1L. 10s. per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every Premium paid during the five years. This bonus, on Policies of the longest duration, exceeds 2L. 5s. per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a Policy of 1,000L. to 1,638L.
Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall-mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

BONUS TABLE.
SHOWING THE ADDITIONS MADE TO POLICIES OF 1,000L. EACH.

| Date of Insurance. | Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851. | Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856. | Sum payable after Death. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1830 | £ s. d. 523 16 0 | £ s. d. 114 5 0 | £ s. d. 1638 1 0 |
| 1835 | 382 14 0 | 103 14 0 | 1486 8 0 |
| 1840 | 241 12 0 | 93 2 0 | 1334 14 0 |
| 1845 | 185 3 0 | 88 17 0 | 1274 0 0 |
| 1840 | 128 15 0 | 84 13 0 | 1213 8 0 |
| 1845 | 65 15 0 | 79 18 0 | 1145 13 0 |
| 1850 | 10 0 0 | 75 15 0 | 1085 15 0 |
| 1855 | — | 15 0 0 | 1015 0 0 |

And for intermediate years in proportion.
The next appropriation will be made in 1861.
Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.
SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

ANNUITIES.—Annuities, Immediate and Deferred, are granted by the Directors of the **ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY**, to parties of every age, on equitable terms. The following are illustrations of the Rates:—
Amount of Immediate Annuity granted for every 100L. paid to the Company:—

| Age | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------|----|----|----|
| 30 | 5 | 18 | 8 |
| 40 | 6 | 12 | 8 |
| 50 | 7 | 11 | 5 |
| 60 | 10 | 7 | 0 |

The general advantages offered by this Company will be seen on an investigation of its Rates of Premium. It offers to the Assured the security of a large subscribed capital, combined with all the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office—Eighty per cent. of the profits being divided among the Policy-holders every five years.

The **RATES of PREMIUM**, which have been calculated by the Consulting Actuary, are based upon the latest and most approved corrected Tables of Mortality, and will, therefore, be found lower than those adopted by other and earlier institutions.

DIRECTORS.
EDWARD MIALI, Esq., Chairman.
Col. Lothian S. Dickson, Esq., J. Bishop Culpepper, Esq.
Adolphus Baker, Esq., Henry Francis Home, Esq.
R. S. Ashton, Esq., James Toleman, Esq.
Thos. Houghton Burrett, Esq.

BANKERS—COMMERCIAL BANK of LONDON.

STANDING COUNSEL.
ROBERT PORRETT COLLIER, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. SHEARD and BAKER, 3, Cloak-lane, City.
CONSULTING ACTUARY—JENKIN JONES, Esq., F.I.A.

MANCHESTER.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES WATTS, Esq., Mayor of Manchester, Chairman.
R. Shorrocks Ashton, Esq., J.P., Thomas Roberts, Esq.
William Jenkinson, Esq., Robert Rumney, Esq.
William Martin, Esq., J. Wood, Esq. (Wood & Wright.)
William Woodward, Esq.
LOCAL SECRETARY—JOHN KINGSLEY, Esq.
OFFICES—11, DUCIE-PLACE (opposite the Exchange).

BIRMINGHAM.
LOCAL SECRETARY.
DAVID MALINS, jun., Esq., 34, Colmore-row.

Forms of Proposal, Rates of Premium, and any other particulars, can be obtained of the Agents of the Company, and at the Chief Office, 25, Cannon-street, London.
H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,
3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT.
Prospectuses and Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.
PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

SACRAMENTAL WINES.—ROTA TENT,
30s. to 36s. per dozen; Rich Lisbon and Malaga, 30s.; Paxarette, 36s.; Constantia, White and Red, 30s. Also other Wines, &c., at extraordinary prices. Port, Sherry, Marsala, Madeira, suitable for dinner or desert, all at
20s. PER DOZEN,

the produce of vineyards at the Cape of Good Hope, where the vines of Portugal and Spain are now being carefully cultivated, and have escaped the disease.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT still allows these wines to pay only half duty, hence the low price of 20s. per dozen. Samples of any two qualities sent on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

THE "UNIVERSAL" BRANDY,

15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen, equal to Cognac.
W. and A. GILBEY, Wine Importers, 372, Oxford-street (Entrance in Berwick-street), London. W.
"That wine equal to any ever produced can be made at the Cape, all the world has acknowledged."—The Times, Nov. 8, 1856.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
AND FAVORITED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

VIDE! LEGE! CREDE!—SEE! READ! AND BELIEVE!
PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

The surprising efficacy of these PILLS in all derangements of the Stomach, Bowels and Liver, is truly wonderful. They are especially recommended for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Head-ache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Ague, Biliousness, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Piles, Tic Dolorous, Scurvy, Skin Eruptions, &c.

SEVENTEEN YEARS' SUFFERING CURED BY PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Hadwick, wife of Mr. Hadwick, Boot Maker, West-street, Alford, Lincolnshire, dated Oct. 4, 1856. To Mr. Page Woodcock.

Sir,—I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to forward you my humble testimony to the wonderful effects of your celebrated Wind Pills. For seventeen years I was a sufferer from Wind and a complication of disorders, scarcely enjoying a day's health during the whole time. I had heard of your Pills, but with them, as with other patent Medicines, I was very sceptical. I never would have anything to do with them; but hearing so much about them at different times, I was induced to try, and in trying found so much benefit that I persevered with them, and I now enjoy the best of health, which I attribute to your Pills. Their health-restoring power is wonderful: I cannot with language set a value on them.

MRS. HADWICK.

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page D. Woodcock, Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Sold in London at 95, Farringdon-street; 10, Bow Church-yard; 67, St. Paul's; 63 and 156, Oxford-street.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will immediately regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS OF A FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use, and for elderly people, where an occasional aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.

For **FEMALES**, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To **MOTHERS** they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Observe the name of THOMAS PROUT, 229, Strand, London, on the Government Stamp.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now, the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims BLAIR'S PILLS as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by Prout and Harant, 239, Strand, London; and all Medicine Vendors.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL has

now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

its leading distinctive characteristics are:

COMPLETE PRESERVATION OF ACTIVE AND ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.
INVARIABLE PURITY AND UNIFORM STRENGTH.

ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR AND AFTER TASTE.
RAPID CURATIVE EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENT ECONOMY.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

A. B. GRANVILLE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S.,

Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. GRANVILLE HAS FOUND THAT THIS PARTICULAR KIND PRODUCES THE DESIRED EFFECT IN A SHORTER TIME THAN OTHERS, AND THAT IT DOES NOT CAUSE THE NAUSEA AND INDIGESTION TOO OFTEN CONSEQUENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PALE NEWFOUNDLAND OIL. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."

"THE LANCET."

"Dr. De Jongh gives the preference to the Light-Brown Oil over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the elements of bile, and upon which ingredients the efficacy of Cod Liver Oil, no doubt, partly depends. Some of the deficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal. IN THE PREFERENCE OF THE LIGHT-BROWN OVER THE PALE OIL WE FULLY CONCUR. We have carefully tested a specimen of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capuled and labelled with Dr. De Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.

ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON (W.C.)

DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNERS,

By whom the Oil is daily forwarded to all parts of the Metropolis.

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp. Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 523A, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

TEETH.—Invention.—Mr. EDWARD A. JONES, Inventor and Manufacturer of the IMPROVED TEETH and SOFT GUM, which are fixed permanently; they do not change colour, and never wear out. A complete set, from 5s. per tooth, 5s.—12s. Strand, next Waterloo-bridge, and 55, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.

TEETH!—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, have the honour to inform their Patients and the Public that they have REMOVED to their NEW PREMISES, situate 33, Ludgate-hill, where they continue to supply, as for many years past, the celebrated SILICIOUS ENAMELLED AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH. From 3s. 6d. per Tooth; Sets, 4l. 4s. each. Superior to any now in use. Warranted to answer fully every purpose for which nature intended the original, without Extracting Teeth or Stumps, and without Wires of any description.

By the New and Painless System One Visit only is required of Country Patients. HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT have been awarded for the production of a PERFECTLY WHITE ENAMEL for Decayed Front Teeth, which entirely supersedes the use of any of the Amalgams now in use, consisting, as they do generally, of Quicksilver and other Metals, than which nothing can be more injurious to the Teeth and constitution generally.

The WHITE ENAMEL is a non-metallic preparation, and requires to be seen to be appreciated.

Only to be obtained of Messrs. GABRIEL, at their Establishments,

33—LUDGATE HILL—33
(Private Entrance Five Doors from the Old Bailey); and at 112, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.—Established 1804.
Consultation and every information Gratis.

No. 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET,
GROSVENOR-SQUARE
(REMOVED FROM No. 61).

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum-Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features. All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy is secured, while from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared INDIA RUBBER, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON;
14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Couppelle continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Panny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT
HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Couppelle's

Crinutrin, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, mustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

CAUTION!! CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!

In consequence of the unparalleled popularity of HARPER TWELVETREES' BOSTON PATENT SOAP POWDER, for Cheap, Easy, and Expeditious Washing, WITHOUT RUBBING, and the attempts made to introduce fraudulent imitations, the vendors of which are liable to legal proceedings, Purchasers should ask for "Harper Twelvetrees' BOSTON Soap Powder," in Penny Packets. Notice the Christian and Surname, and "BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE," on the Label; and the Family wash over in Three hours may then be insured.

Sold Wholesale in London by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Oatfield, 12, Arlington-square, New North-road; and Styles, 148, Upper Thames-street. Retail by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

HAIR DYE.—Exhibition Medal and Honourable Mention was awarded to E. F. LANGDALE, for his PREPARATIONS of the OXIDE of AMYL. "To our minds, these are the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry."—Illustrated London News, July 19, 1851. Post free, in cases, 3s. 9d. and 6s. 6d. The money returned if not satisfactory. Laboratory—72, Hatton-garden.

RUPTURES.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT
LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 53s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

And all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth Testimonials from all ranks of society in all quarters of the world. The following have been received:—

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, Medical Hall, Canterbury.

GENTLEMEN,—Having heard your wafers very highly spoken of by several persons who had taken them with decided benefit, I have recommended them in several cases of confirmed Asthma, and their good effects have been truly astonishing. I now recommend them in all obstinate cases.

(Signed) W. J. COOPER.

CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

I, Thomas Carter, Egremont, Cheshire, had an asthmatic cough for fourteen years; nothing ever gave me relief until I commenced taking Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, three boxes of which have entirely cured me.

(Signed) THOMAS CARTER.

Witness, Mr. Geo. Howell, Chemist, Dale-street, Liverpool.

CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.

Extract of a Letter from Messrs. Carey, Cocks, and Roper, Man of Ross House.

A lady a few months ago told us she should never fear a consumptive cough again as long as she could get a box of Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers, although the greater part of her family had died of consumption.

(Signed) CAREY, COCKS, and ROPER.

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every agent throughout the kingdom and on the Continent.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors. Also

DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC.

A delightfully fragrant preparation for improving and beautifying the Complexion; rendering the skin clear, soft, and transparent; removing all eruptions, freckles, sunburn, tan, pimples, and roughness; curing gnaw bites and the stings of insects. In the process of shaving, it allays all smarting, and renders the skin soft and smooth.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Beware of counterfeits. Observe the words "Dr. Locock's Cosmetic" on the Government stamp, outside the wrapper. Sold by all respectable chemists.

Nothing brings on Nervous Debility, Premature Old Age, and shortens Human Life, more than Diseases of the Chest.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.

THE ONLY REAL CURE WITHOUT INWARD MEDICINE IS

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS, for

Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

FROM THOUSANDS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

NERVOUS STOMACH CURED.

High-school, Loughborough, 23rd of 4th Month, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—Having received great benefit from your Roper's Plaster for nervous stomach complaint, I believe that Roper's Plaster is calculated, when thoroughly known, to supersede all other medicines for those disorders for which it is intended.

Truly yours, J. B. CAULFIELD, M.A.

RED-FAST FOUR MONTHS.

Mr. H. Maiden, of Bury, has great pleasure in handing of Messrs. Roper and Son a recommendation of Roper's Plaster, by Mr. William Dutton, Earl-street, Bury, for a severe inflammation of the lungs. He was bed-fast four months, and is quite certain his recovery is through the timely assistance of your valuable Roper's Plaster, which he purchased at my shop. You are at liberty to make use of this in any way you think proper, for the benefit of the public generally.

March 13, 1853.

PREPARED ONLY BY ROBERT ROPER AND SON, CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD.

Full-size Plasters, 1s. 1d.; and for Children, 9d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d. or 1s. each in postage stamps.

Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—Be particular and ask for Roper's Plasters.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE

AND
INVESTMENT COMPANIES,

47, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.

Each Company is incorporated under Act of Parliament. They have distinct Guarantee Funds of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS each.

METROPOLITAN DIRECTORS.

*GEORGE THOMAS DALE, Esq., Commercial-road.
*EDMUND DUNN, Esq., Highbury.
*JABEZ FIELD, Esq., Park-road, Old Kent-road.
*WILLIAM GOVER, Esq., Lee-park, Kent.*W. SUTTON GOVER, Esq., King William-street.
*JOHN MIDDLETON HARE, Esq., Islington.
*JOHN SMITHER, Esq., Wellclose-square.
*THOS. TIMPSON, Esq., the Retreat, Blackheath.
*JOSEPH WARMINGTON, Esq., Lee-grove, Blackheath.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.—WILLIAM SUTTON GOVER, Esq., F.S.S., F.I.A.

AUDITORS.

*SAMUEL BEDDOME, Esq., Mansion-house.
*JOHN LEE BENHAM, Esq., Wigmore-street.*JOSIAH CONDER, Esq., Stockwell.
*G. SHERWOOD HUDSON, Esq., Vicarage, Greenwich.

Those Officers marked thus * are Officers of the Life Company; those marked thus † of the Investment Company.

BANKERS.

The LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK (London-bridge).

LIFE COMPANY.

1. Two Thousand Three Hundred and Forty Persons have entered the Company as Policy-holders during the last Two Years.
2. The Policy-holders on the Mutual principle are entitled to the whole of the Profits on their Policies, which are divided every Three Years, without reduction for the Reserve Fund.
3. The Expenses are lower, in proportion to the business done, than in almost any other Office.
4. Loans granted to Policy-holders.
5. Articles in favour of the Company have appeared in above Thirty of the Public Journals; and at upwards of Forty Public Meetings expressions of approbation of the Company's principles, management, and position, have been declared.

INVESTMENT COMPANY.

1. Ten Shillings per Month will secure 100*l.*, besides Profits, at the end of Twelve Years and a Half. All the Profits arising from this business are divided among the "Subscription Investors."
2. Deposits of any amount received, subject to a short notice; Deposits under 10*l.* bear Four per Cent. interest, and 10*l.* and upwards, Five per Cent. interest.
3. Estates of Houses bought and distributed, by Ballot, among the "Subscription Investors."
4. Loans granted on every description of tangible and convertible Security, for any term of years not exceeding fifteen. The Company defray the Legal Expenses of the Security.

Active and Enterprising District Secretaries and Agents are still wanted in a few Districts.

THE LATE REV. JOHN HARRIS, D.D.

On the 1st May, 1857, will be published, price 7s. 6*d.*, the First Volume ofTHE LIFE AND POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF THE
REV. JOHN HARRIS, D.D.,

Late Principal of New College, London, and formerly Theological Tutor of Cheshunt College. Edited by the Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., Head Master of Mill Hill School, and formerly a Colleague of Dr. Harris in Cheshunt and New Colleges.

This Series of the Remains of their lamented Author will contain the SERMONS and CHARGES delivered by him in various parts of the country, during the height of his reputation as a Preacher. A TREATISE on NATURAL and REVEALED RELIGION, exhibiting, in one view, the latest results of his Theological Studies; and a Fragment, complete in itself, of the Work which was interrupted by his death, on THE DIVINE GOVERNMENT OF NATIONS; besides other Minor Writings and Fragments.

The Works will not extend beyond Four elegant and portable volumes, in post 8vo., price Seven Shillings and Sixpence each Volume. The Memoir will be in One Volume, uniform with the Work.

The First Volume, consisting of Sermons, will be published on the 1st May, and the Second Volume early in June.

London: JAMES NISBET and Co., 21, Berners-street.

Now ready, price 4*d.***JOURNALISM and the PULPIT.** By the Rev. D. THOMAS, Editor of "The Homilist," &c.
London: Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.**THE ESCAPED NUN**, is now ready, price 1*s.* "This is an authentic narrative, and sets before the world the true nature of Convent Life."
London: Allman and Son, 42, Holborn-hill (E.C.)Now ready, in One handsome Vol., cloth extra, price 8*s.* 6*d.*, post free.**A MEMOIR of ELIZABETH FRY.** By her Daughter, Mrs. FRANCES CRESSWELL. Abridged from the Larger Memoir, with Alterations and Additions.
"I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me."—Matthew xxv. 36.
London: Piper, Stephenson, and Co., Paternoster-row.

Preparing for Publication.

THE NEW TESTAMENT, in the Original GREEK. The Text Revised by BROOKE FOSB WESTCOTT, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, and FENTON JOHN ANTHONY HORT, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.Post 8vo, cloth, price 6*s.* 6*d.*, post free.**STRUGGLES for LIFE: an Autobiography.** This is one of the most remarkable lives that has been published for many a day; full of incident, and abounding in anecdote.
London: W. and F. G. Cash, 5, Bishopsgate Without.Now ready, price 6*s.*, post free.**THE TWO LIGHTS; or, Search after Truth.** By the Author of "Struggles for Life."
"The Two Lights" forms a most appropriate sequel to the "Struggles for Life." The latter work exhibited the royal dignity of Evangelical faith beneath the tatters and sores of an individual life. The new work boldly generalises the particular facts and lessons of its predecessor. . . . It will be widely read—and read with gratitude and admiration."—Eclectic.
London: W. and F. G. Cash, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

Just published—Price One Shilling.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES, on the occasion of the decease of the LATE REV. THOMAS SWAN, of Birmingham, viz.: THE FUNERAL ORATION, by the Rev. ISAAC NEW—and the SERMONS, by Rev. J. A. JAMES and Rev. ISAAC NEW. To which is prefixed a Biographical Sketch of the Deceased.
London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.—Birmingham: John W. Showell.—Edinburgh: J. Hogg.—Glasgow: G. Gallie.

A copy sent (per post) free, to any part of the Kingdom, on a remittance of 12 postage stamps to the Birmingham publisher.

Just published, price 6*s.*, the**NATIONAL REVIEW. No. VIII.**

CONTENTS:

- I. AURORA LEIGH.
- II. SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS.
- III. THE CLUBS of LONDON.
- IV. ANCIENT INDIA.
- V. THE PHASIS of FORCE.
- VI. THE MUTUAL RELATION of HISTORY and RELIGION.
- VII. MEMOIRS of ST. SIMON.
- VIII. THE FOREIGN POLICY of the ENGLISH MINISTRY.
- IX. NEW BOOKS SUITABLE for READING SOCIETIES.

Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

CHEAP BOOKS.—Surplus copies of Miall's "British Churches," Whately's "Detached Thoughts," Paxton Hood's "Life of Swedenborg," and many other Books, recently withdrawn from BULL'S LIBRARY, are now on sale at greatly reduced prices. Catalogues sent post-free.
Bull's Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London (W).Now ready, price 4*d.* sewed.**THE SIMPLE TRUTH: a Tract for Young Men.**
"Well adapted for young men who are exposed to the mazes of religious scepticism."
London: Bull, Hunter, and Co., 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.This day is published, price 6*d.***OUR CHRISTIAN CLASSICS; Readings from the Best Divines. No. IV.**

CONTENTS: Bishop Hall—The English Seneca. Biographical Sketch. Leicesterhire—College Career—Satires—Settlement in "the sweet country of Suffolk"—Travels—Adventures in the Netherlands—Chaplain to Prince Henry—Waltham Abbey—Paris, Edinburgh, Dort—Becomes a Bishop—The Tower—Norwich—Joseph Hall and Jeremy Taylor.

SPECIMENS: Marah—Cana—The Octogenarian's Sermon—Meditations and Vows—The Busybody—Pleasures of Study—Christian Moderation—The Dial—On a Fair Prospect—A Red-breast in the Chamber—A Spider in the Window—Rain in Sunshine—The Rain and the Waters—Lights Brought In—On the Blowing of the Fire—On a Crow Pulling off Wool from the Back of a Sheep—Street Cries in London—A Dark Lantern—A Swallow in the Chimney—A Fly in the Candle—Birds in Spring.
London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.Will be published in a few days, crown 8vo., 4*s.* cloth.**LECTURES DELIVERED in EXETER HALL**, before the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, during the Past Winter.This volume contains Lectures on Truth and its Counterfeits, by Vice-Chancellor Page Wood. Gambling, with an Appendix of Evidence, by the Rev. Samuel Martin. The Sabbath—Patriarchal, Mosaic, and Christian, by James John Cummins, Esq. The Triple Plea—Body, Soul, and Spirit, by the Rev. William Beal, L.L.D., F.S.A. The Battle of Life, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown. Abstinence—Its Place and Power, by James Miller, Esq. Popular Amusements, by Edward Corderoy, Esq. The Imagination—Its Use and Abuse, by the Rev. James McCosh, L.L.D. The Two Lights—Reason and Revelation, by the Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A. John Bunyan, by the Rev. W. Morley Punshon. The Dove of Truth, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell, M.A.
London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.Second Edition, fcap. 8vo., price 3*s.* 6*d.***LECTURES in AID of SELF-IMPROVEMENT: On—1. Self-improvement and the Motives to it.—2. Religion as a Study.—3. Books and Reading.—4. Conversation and Discussion.—5. Manners and Social Respectability.—6. Circumstance and Character.** By THOMAS T. LYNCH, Author of the "Rivulet," "Memorials of Theophilus Trinal," &c.

"A compact little volume of instructive and suggestive essays, unaffectedly adapted to promote the object professed by the author."—Civil Service Gazette.

"An earnest and thoughtful work, elegantly written, and well calculated to advance the religious, moral, and intellectual culture of the age."—Critic.

"There is a charm about Mr. Lynch's style, the charm of graceful good sense, which recommends everything he has got to say."—Westminster Review.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HEIR OF REDCLIFFE."

DYNEVOR TERRACE; or, the Clue of Life. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.Ready this day, crown 8vo., 5*s.* cloth.**DR. LIVINGSTON: his LIFE and ADVENTURES in the INTERIOR of SOUTH AFRICA.** By H. G. ADAMS. Illustrated with Portrait, Map, and Sixty Illustrations by Sargent, Harvey, Thomas, Wood, &c.
London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

WORKS OF PERMANENT VALUE.

CYCLOPEDIA of UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY. By ALISON, BREWSTER, CREESEY, NICHOL, SPALDING, and others. 8vo. cloth, 12*s.* 6*d.*, morocco antique, 16*s.***CYCLOPEDIA of UNIVERSAL HISTORY.** By ISAIAH M'BURNEY, B.A., and SAMUEL NEIL. Second Edition, 8vo., cloth, 10*s.* 6*d.*; morocco antique, 15*s.***CYCLOPEDIA of GEOGRAPHY, or Complete Gazetteer.** By JAMES BRYCE, M.A., with numerous Illustrations. 8vo. cloth, 12*s.* 6*d.*; morocco antique, 16*s.***THE BRITISH EMPIRE, Historical, Biographical, and Geographical.** By numerous Contributors, with Introduction by Professor CREESEY. 8vo. cloth, 10*s.* 6*d.*; morocco antique, 15*s.*
Richard Griffin and Co., London and Glasgow.**EMIGRATION to CANADA. — THE CANADIAN NEWS, No. XXIII.** will be published on WEDNESDAY, April 15, containing the Latest News from its own Correspondents in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Chicago, &c. Price 4*d.*, post free, 5*d.*
Algar and Street, 11, Clement's-lane, City. The Trade supplied by Kent and Co., 51, Paternoster-row.Now ready, price 1*s.* 6*d.*, paper boards; cloth 2*s.***THE FIFTH VOLUME OF THE LIBRARY of BIBLICAL LITERATURE.**

CONTAINING:—

33. Nehemiah and his Times.
34. The Temple of Herod; with a View of Jerusalem.
35. The Commerce of the Ancients.
36. Israel under the Judges.
37. Ephesus and the Gospel; Illustrated with an Engraving of the Temple of Diana.
38. Jewish Story, from Malachi to the Maccabees.
39. Saul; his Life and Times.
40. The Life and Times of David.

The Four preceding volumes (uniform) may be had of all Booksellers, or by post from the Publisher.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS.—FOR SALE, a complete Edition, 98 Vols., handsomely bound in calf, gilt—Waverley Novels, 48 Vols.; Prose Works, 28 Vols.; Poetical Works, 12 Vols.; Scott's Life, by Lockhart, 10 Vols. With 198 Steel Engravings, from Drawings by Turner, Landseer, Stanfield, Wilkie, Lauder, Hill, Wright, and others. The 24 Illustrations in the Poetical Works are all by Turner.**THE LETTERS of JUNIUS.** With Notes and Illustrations by ROBERT HERON, Esq. In Two Vols. (1801), bound in calf, gilt.

Apply to Mr. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Just published, post free from the Author for Thirty stamps.

A METHOD of CULTIVATING the SPEAKING VOICE, by which it may be greatly improved in tone, developed in compass, increased in power, modulated, and preserved. By CHARLES WILLIAM SMITH, Professor of Elocution, Author of "Hints on Elocution," &c. Address Mr. Smith, Buckingham Chambers, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.**WILL the COMET STRIKE the EARTH?** An Historical, Philosophical, and Prophetic Inquiry into the Path of the expected Great Comet, in reference to the probability of a Collision and the consequent "End of all Things," in this epoch of the World's History, with two Illustrations, is just published, price 6*d.*, or postage free, 7*d.*, by James Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row. Orders received by all Booksellers, &c., and at all the Railway Stations.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE LEISURE HOUR for April 16th, 23rd, and 30th, will contain a Popular and Interesting Account of the Explorations and Discoveries of the

REV. DR. LIVINGSTON

in the Interior of South Africa; illustrated by a FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT, photographed expressly for this Journal by Mayall, of Regent-street; with a MAP, showing the Route of Dr. Livingston and other African travellers.

THE SUNDAY at HOME for April 30th will also contain a Likeness of the Rev. Dr. LIVINGSTON, in a sitting posture, photographed by Mayall.

London: William Tarn, 56, Paternoster-row, and 164, Piccadilly; sold by Stationers and Booksellers.

Just published, by Messrs. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans (and may be had of all Booksellers),
Price 4*s.* 6*d.*, crown 8vo, 215 pages.**MACNAUGHT on INSPIRATION. Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.**

REVIEWS OF THE FIRST EDITION.

"A work distinguished by a fearless investigation of truth, an uncompromising hostility to deception and make-believe, a sincere worship of all which is holy and good—distinguished likewise by clearness of conception, closeness of argument, purity of expression, and completeness of arrangement."—Westminster Review, July, 1856.

"A wise and clearly reasoned book, written throughout in a most reverend spirit."—Examiner.

"The whole work is characterised by high ability, scholarship, thought, and sincerity."—Northern Daily Times.

Recently published, in fcap. 8vo, price 3*s.* 6*d.***EXPOSITORY DISCOURSES on the EPISTLE to the PHILIPPIANS.** By THOMAS TOLLER.

"A book which, though not sent to us to review, we take pleasure in recommending to our readers, for its robust Christianity, its sincere spirit, and its beautifully chaste expression."—Christian Spectator.

"We think the theological student will find his account in the perusal of this little manual. We commend this volume as perhaps the best exposition in our language on this part of Scripture."—Eclectic Review.

London: John Snow.

Printed by WILLIAM FREEMAN, at the Office of Robert Kingston Burt, Holborn-hill, London; and Published by him at No. 69, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, April 15, 1857.